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STEEL RIVETER BEING REPLACED BY ARC WELDER

Engineers Say Days of Noisy Building Construction Are Limited

ELECTRICAL DEVICE ALSO SAVES LABOR

Builders Watching Results of First Big Structure Under New Process

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The displacing of the noisy riveting machine by electric arc welding in the erection of steel constructed buildings, has been brought nearer in the opinion of engineers here by the recent letting of contracts for the first large building in the world to employ the arc-welding process.

A saving of about 15 per cent in structural steel and a further saving in labor are expected to be realized in the five-story factory and warehouse building of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company to be built at Sharon Pa., according to officials of the company here. If, as is expected, the dependability of arc-welded joints is demonstrated under the conditions imposed in this building, engineers believe that the economies in cost will lead to the supersedence of the welding over pneumatic gun methods.

Large Saving in Steel

The Westinghouse Sharon building as planned will require about 600 tons of structural steel, compared with 700 tons which would be required if rivet bolts and angle plates were to be used, according to officials of the company here, the money saving amounting to about $10,000. This will be exclusive of the labor cost entailed in handling plates and bolts.

The rivet bolts, it was explained, have to be heated by forge at the structure and handled red hot, requiring at least four workers in the handling, while the arc welding has in places where tried, been done by a single operator. Structural steel engineers who have investigated the question, while advising caution in making a revolutionary change, have intimated that these economies should be equally possible, on a proportional scale, in the erection of any and all steel buildings.

The structure at Sharon will be 220 feet by 70 feet on plan, and 80 feet in height, of brick mill construction supported by the welded steel frame. On the first floor there will be an aisle bridged across by 22 46-foot girders. The building will be used for the manufacture and storage of large electric transformers of such weight as to test the strength of the arc-welding severely.

Way to Rivetless Skyscrapers

"Engineering tests," A. G. Bissell general engineer of the Westinghouse Company declared, "have proved that electrically welded joints in structural steel are much stronger and more enduring than riveted joints, and the advancement in the art of electric welding is making it possible to use the process on a large as well as on a small scale. Only a few further steps need to be taken before it will be practical to build rivetless skyscrapers, thereby silencing the noise of the air hammer."

In addition to the immediate economies in steel construction, the economic aspect of the saving of so much manufactured steel is of very great importance, in the opinion of Charles F. Abbott.

Mr. Abbott is president of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

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Prison to Have Bank for Inmates' Savings

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Aug. 2

A BANK, with all the counters and grill work that go to make an up-to-date savings institution is under construction at the Maryland Penitentiary here.

The bank has become necessary, Patrick J. Brady, warden, announced, because of the thrift of prisoners and the amount of money handled each month in their accounts. The total of prisoners' savings is between $200,000 and $300,000 yearly, he said, and is earned by them in their work in the prison shops.

BACK BAY GARAGE PERMIT REVOKED

St. Stephen Street Site Is Students' Center, Says the Fire Marshal in Decree

Permission to erect a public garage at 127 St. Stephen Street, in the Back Bay, which had been granted by the Boston Street Commissioners, was revoked today by George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal.

Objectors to the garage included the Gainsborough and St. Stephen Improvement Association which, through its president, Amos Weston presented arguments opposing erection of the garage at hearings held several months ago. Isadore Gordon, owner of adjacent property, was the petitioning appellant.

In a decision given out this morning, Mr. Neal supports most of the arguments advanced by the improvement association, and recapitulates them in making his finding. From a personal inspection he says, and from evidence brought out at the hearing, he is convinced that a garage at this location would be a source of annoyance to closely adjacent buildings and a detriment to the best interests of the property owners, that it would lower the residential character of the neighborhood and be against the welfare of the community.

Known as Students' Center

The section, the fire marshal says, is known and advertised throughout the country as a students' center, where thousands of young people live while attending schools in Boston. Two houses of the Boston Students' Union are nearby, and next door to them is the Church of the Messiah. The neighborhood, Mr. Neal concludes, is purely residential, and he believes a garage would be an injury to it.

The fire marshal's decision follows in full:

"There were a large number of the residents and property owners present or represented by counsel at the hearing in opposition to this license.

"I find the building that is intended to be used for a garage and the keeping, storage and sale of gasoline therein will be five stories in height, of first-class construction, with a capacity for 250 motor vehicles, and located in a large residential district, although the lot on which the garage will be constructed is in a local business district as set forth in the Zone Act for the City of Boston.

"According to the plans submitted by the licensee, the intended garage will be in close proximity to an apartment house of five stories in height containing 40 suites, owned and conducted by the appellant and occupied in part by girl students. In the neighborhood there is a large number of appartment houses of the same character as the one described, and more or less occupied by students.

"On account of the advantages for special instruction furnished by the many private educational institutions in this section of the city, this district is known and advertised over the country as the Students' Center, and it was stated at the hearing that, on St. Stephen Street and in the vicinity thereof, there were thousands of girl students living who came to the city to attend these schools.

"Near the intended location of the garage on St. Stephen Street, there are two houses, numbered 81 and 83, occupied by the Boston Students' Union, a Massachusetts corporation organized for the welfare of the girl students, that has a member-

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INDIANS SUE ON OLD CLAIMS FOR LOST LANDS

Actions Involving More Than $1,250,000,000 Filed Against Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 — As the legal branch of the Government, the Department of Justice is called upon to represent the Federal Government in the United States Court of Claims in 19 separate suits in which Indian tribes are plaintiffs and the United States defendants, and one claim in which a citizen of the United States is the plaintiff and the two Indian tribes are defendants. The aggregate of these claims is more than $1,150,000. Thirty-five different tribes, including the 12 tribes which comprise the Sioux Nation, with a membership of nearly 50,000, are among these plaintiffs. The habitat of these tribes is in Oklahoma, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

The bases of the claims run back almost to the beginning of the Government. One suit dates back to a controversy which arose when General Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek Indians of Georgia in 1813, which resulted in what is now claimed by the Indians to be a seizure of their lands without just compensation.

Other claims involve lands, and interest upon the alleged value of the lands, and one instance is recorded where the Indians objected to having been paid in "depreciated greenback

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POINCARE FUND TO REDEEM DEBT

Premier Calls Cabinet Ministers Together—Debt Views Exchanged

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 2—Raymond Poincaré, after an amazing performance in driving through the Chamber of Deputies in a single day a bill containing 29 articles imposing over 11,000,000,000 francs taxation, lost no time in proceeding with the next step and today called together his ministers to submit his plan for the establishment of a sinking fund which will redeem the floating debt. It is proposed to obtain a vote this week and convoke a national assembly at Versailles to give independence to the sinking fund and place it beyond possible interference at a subsequent date by a careless or unscrupulous government. The fund will be guaranteed not by a mere parliamentary law but by a constitutional law.

Should Inspire Trust

It is rarely that a national assembly, which is composed of the Chamber and Senate united in the historic palace, is convened, except on the occasion of a presidential election. It constructed the constitution in 1875, and made minor changes in 1879 and 1884. There is a general apprehension of a drastic revision of the Constitution, but it is proposed strictly to limit the agenda to the specific subject of the sinking fund.

Attempts to establish a sinking fund have already been made, but they did not inspire confidence because it was believed that the fund was not sufficiently distinct and would be absorbed by the Treasury if difficulties arose.

M. Poincaré's move, insuring its inviolability, should be a powerful factor in inspiring trust. With other guarantees, the capital sent abroad should begin to flow back.

Stabilization Problem

A national tobacco office will also be established. It is a semi-private company to which the tobacco monopoly will be ceded. Certainly it will operate under Government control and opponents hale this monopoly thus mollified. The company will issue securities, which will bring in money and will be offered to the holders of bonds in redemption of claims on the state.

Afterward, M. Poincaré, working with André Tardieu as his right-hand man, means to tackle the problems of stabilization but wishes first partly to restore the value of the franc.

An exchange of views regarding the debt settlement is proceeding.

SALE OF ARMS TO TURKEY ALLEGED BY BRITISH PAPER

Charge Made That Sir Austen Chamberlain Sanctioned Deal in Government Rifles and Cartridges

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 2—The startling charge against Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary of having sanctioned, on behalf of the British Government, the sale to Turkey, through a Birmingham firm, of 100,000 British Government rifles and bayonets of 1914 pattern, together with 100,000,000 cartridges for the same, is made today by the Daily Chronicle, an Opposition newspaper here which customarily reflects Mr. Lloyd George's views.

These arms, this journal alleges, have been offered for dispatch from Great Britain to either Smyrna or Constantinople at the buyer's option, the price asked being £950,000, and this being the first time a British Government has ever consented to sell modern arms to anybody for purposes other than that of being broken up.

This charge has to be discounted as a political attack. Nevertheless its gravity is such that it cannot be ignored.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The immediate result of such action must be to cause new alarm and distrust in Greece, in Bulgaria, perhaps in Irak and elsewhere. But these particular and local consequences, serious though they may prove, are much less so than thte wider dangers tto be feared from abandoning our well established tradition. it has been the curse of Europe since the war that opposite traditions so largely prevailed elsewhere. The great powers, with the war material left surplus on their hands, have been dispensing doses of it right and left partly for money's sake, partly by way of valuable counter intrigues of post-war states.

"The whole continental revival of ententes and alliances and counterpoises and encirclements—which we look upon as the most real and

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

Lady Astor Speaks for England on Informal Visit to Boston

Member of Parliament Returns "Home" to Renew Friendships—Minimizes War Debt Reports—Children Make Tour of Places of Historic Interest

Smiling ruefully at the impossibility of entering the United States as unobstrusively as she left England, Lady Nancy Astor, M. P. and four of her five children arrived in Boston today on the S. S. Samaria on her way to a holiday at Dark Harbor, Me., where they will be guests, together with Lord Astor and their elder son William Waldorf, of Lady Astor's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

LADY ASTOR
From Charcoal Drawing By John Singer Sargent of Noted Member of British Parliament

As writers and photographers found the party Lady Astor nodded deprecatingly at the four children, John Jacob Jr., Nancy Phyllis Louise, Francis Langhorne and Michael Langhorne, who smiled back with something irresistibly calling up pictures of times when mother had been caught in games of hide-and-go-seek, and retired with their governess. And then Lady Astor said, with good humor, "Well, here I am. What can I tell you?"

Necessarily the questions tossed from the group, with the clicking of camera shutters for punctuation marks, hinged on points of paramount political interest as affecting the relations today between Great Britain and the United States at present.

Indorses Payment of Doles

The dole system, for instance, is a point of particularly constant lively discussion, although it matters little to any save Great Britain. Yes, Lady Astor favored the dole system. She thought that the dole, while it was not an ideal system, was the best arrangement that had been devised yet to care for the great ranks of the unemployed.

Lady Astor hoped that it might be made clear to the American people that in England there is no reliable or thoughtful resentment against the United States on account of the activity looking toward collection of Great Britain's war debt Although she asked correspondents to bear clearly in view that she was not a political economist in any degree, and that she did not speak as one qualified with such knowledge. Lady Astor said that she felt it should be fixed in public knowledge once and for all that Great Britain firmly intends to pay her war debts.

There is a feeling which is reasonably general, that a world-wide cancellation of war debts might be the means of solving the difficult problems arising out of the unhappy positions some nations find themselves in as creditors: but Great Britain is resolved that if world-wide cancellation is not effected she will pay her debts of course.

Representative English people believe firmly Great Britain should not be discriminated against in any terms arranged for settlement. The House of Commons is almost to a man deeply annoyed and ashamed of the debt talk in the newspapers which is recognized as not reflecting the same thought of the majority but which has appreciably had its effect on the judgments formed in the United States.

Lady Astor said that the whole debt matter was a perfect example of the typical debtor-and-creditor circumstance: That while there was not active ill feeling because Great Britain owed the United States, there was an undercurrent of feeling, perhaps compounded of chagrin and chafing at the existence of the debts.

England for Arms Reduction

Debts, she said, never enhanced kindly feeling whether between nations or individuals, but she felt that if the newspaper talk concerning public reaction which was not accurate was discounted in the United States and cognizance was generally taken that Great Britain desires nothing so much as to enter into an arrangement for the satisfactory discharge of her obligations such talk as there has been of ill feeling on the part of Great Britain toward the United States would be appreciably reduced.

England desires disarmament, Lady Astor said, although not total disarmament. She said it was a con-

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The Newest Member
of the
Textile Family
will be discussed in some detail
in
Tomorrow's
MONITOR
Women's Enterprises Page

PADLOCKS CLICK ON 1000 PLACES IN CHICAGO ZONE

Dry Agents Have Busy Year Under Yellowley Régime—Results Obtained

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—More than 1000 places in this district, for which E. C. Yellowley is federal prohibition administrator, were padlocked for one year between the period of Sept. 1, 1925, and July 1, 1926. The aggregate value of property seized by federal prohibition agents was given as $1,194,000. This does not include property closed by court order.

Permits of 1408 doctors to write liquor prescriptions were revoked upon evidence of abuse and permits of 421 druggists to sell upon presentation of liquor prescriptions were revoked during the ten-months' period for the same reason.

As a comparison between conditions in 1923 which led to indictments and trial subsequently and the period for which these figures are recorded it was shown that three years ago the average amount of sacramental wine withdrawn monthly was 73,000 gallons in this district. It averaged 6,923 gallons between Sept. 1, 1925, and July 1, 1926.

More than $100,000 was received as offers in compromise of civil liability on violation and permit bonds during the ten months, it is stated at prohibition headquarters.

'GAS' FROM COAL IS PREDICTED AS NEW MOTOR FUEL

Williamstown Institute Also Hears Philippine Independence Debated

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2—With controversy over the disputed question of Philippine independence running high at the open conference of the Institute of Politics, the chemists who for the first time in the institute's history have gathered to take part in the round table on "the rôle of chemistry in the world's future affairs," were still discussing forecasts made in the symposium earlier in the day on the "relation of chemistry to power" in which predictions were made of new high-powered gasolines, motor fuels to be distilled from low-grade coals, and the "transmission of energy from coal fields by wire direct to the consumer."

The chemical discussion under the leadership of Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry brought statements from R. T. Haslam, professor of chemical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and F. H. Newell, recently connected with a super power project in Pennsylvania.

The Philippine debate was between Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education and member of the Educational Commission to the Philippine Islands in 1925, arguing against immediate independence, and Pedro Guevara, Philippine resident commissioner to the United States, contending for independence.

"Dominion Status" Asked

Vincinte Villamin, Filipino lawyer living in New York, urged dominion status for the Philippines, arguing that immediate complete separation would mean loss of tariff protection, "the life-blood of Philippine industries," the wreck of the exchange position and the emergence of the problem of international security.

"To the Filipinos," he said, "the choice is not between American sovereignty or Philippine independence, but between America and Japan, and the Filipinos are for America in preference to any other nation."

Dr. Duggan urged a Filipino plebiscite on independence at the end of 20 years. Mr. Guevara said he stood "four square for independence," but if that gift were not immediately forthcoming then Filipinos should formulate their own constitution and conduct their domestic affairs.

Two Sides of Question

Dr. Duggan summarized the two sides of the case before presenting his own. "American military men, the Roman Catholic Church and American business interests," he said, are generally opposed to Philippine independence. "In fact, with the exception of a few Protestant missionaries, practically everybody in the Philippine Islands, save the Filipinos, is against independence. However, American officials have constantly made explicit promises of freedom to the islands."

He noted that the accomplish-

HARRISON E. HOWE
Editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry and Leader of Politics Institute Round Table.

ments in the islands since the American occupation "have been amazing." The constabulary maintains peace and quiet. The islands have been cleaned up. There are good roads,

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Three Weeks' Vacation for Horses in Berlin

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 2

ALL truck and delivery horses owned by the city are having a three weeks' vacation this summer on a 300-acre municipal horse farm.

Officials in charge of the place, formerly a nobleman's estate, say it pays the city to give horses a rest by the same token that it pays to give human beings a vacation. The animals get all the oats and hay they can eat and prance around the meadows or loll in the shade under the trees. Many private business concerns are adopting the idea, sending their horses to the same farm while the drivers are on vacation.

ENVOY UPHOLDS MEXICO'S STAND

Says That Roman Catholic Church Has Never Been a Constructive Influence

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Dr. Antonio Castro-Leal, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mexican Embassy here, in a statement on the Mexican religious controversy, declared:

"It is an unavoidable fact that Catholic foreign public opinion is erroneous in regard to the so-called religious question in Mexico, since it is natural for the American people, for instance, to judge the church in Mexico by the standards of the church in the United States, without taking into consideration that historical and political conditions, race and methods of government have been additional factors which have diversified the rôle of the religious institutions in both countries.

"Without possessing an exact knowledge of our political history in the eighteenth century, there cannot be appreciated the causes which gave rise to the Constitution of 1857 and the Reform Laws of 1859, which are the bases of the Mexican legislation dealing with religious maters. To judge the church in Mexico by what the church has done in the United States is as erroneous as to judge the conservative parties in Argentine by what the Tories have done in England.

Complete Dominion Exercised

"The church exercised a complete dominion over the country for three centuries without being able to launch a movement of progress that would, when independence was achieved, place Mexico among the countries enjoying modern standards of living. After the War of Independence at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the church in Mexico exercised a great political sway, but it never represented in fact a constructive power for the people.

"The struggles for reform put an end to a continuous state of political fiction between the Liberal and Conservative parties, the latter having the decisive support of the church. Upon the triumph of the Liberal Party it was possible to separate the church from the state, limiting the religious institutions to the spiritual action, the only one which belongs to them.

"The reform movement gave to the country a Magna Charta in which there were embodied liberal principles which no other country had yet established in the middle of the nineteenth century. These principles have been gradually adopted in the constitutions of several European and Latin-American countries.

Uniformity of Policy

"An unbiased consideration of the facts cannot fail to show the uniformity of policy in regard to religious questions during the last 70 years. Any person with a clear idea of sociological and political movements will realize that there must exist powerful reasons and special circumstances supporting the Mexican policy in all matters touching religious questions during the last 70 years. No unpopular movement, no problem artificially created by a government can survive in the political calender of a country during 70 years.

"After the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, our country found great problems to be solved. The revolution of 1910 inaugurated a movement of new political ideas. And Mexico is

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NATION-WIDE MOVE STARTED TO SAVE COUNTRY'S FORESTS

Organization Formed in Los Angeles Seeks to Promote Conservation of Natural Resources

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—Conservation of natural resources, especially timber, is the object of a new national organization to be known as the American Green Cross, at present being formed here by the American Reforestation Association and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

As soon as incorporation is completed, prospective officers declare, a comprehensive educational campaign will be launched for more widespread state and national conservation policies.

Arthur S. Bent, president of the chamber, is at present working for the co-operation of prominent citizens interested in the work of conservation to act as members, officers and incorporators of the Green Cross. When his efforts in this direction are complete, and the new organization is ready to begin functioning, it is expected that more than 100 incorporators in all parts of the United States will sign the incorporation papers.

Formation of the Green Cross grew out of the desire of George H. Barnes of this city, president of the American Reforestation Association, to nationalize in a practical way the work which has been done for a number of years by his association. The Chamber of Commerce, seeing the need for a broader organization, appointed a special committee to work out its details. After numerous meetings, this committee perfected all plans for the new body, including name, purposes and methods to be employed.

Objects of the Green Cross are threefold: to conduct an educational campaign in the interest of timber

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ROMAN BISHOPS ASK PLEBISCITE ON MEXICAN LAW

Catholic Episcopate Seeks Suspension of Religious Regulations Meanwhile

PLOT IS REPORTED AGAINST PRESIDENT

Labor Parade in Support of Government Is Peaceful—Country Remains Quiet

By the Associated Press

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2—An announcement that the Roman Catholic Episcopate is willing to enter upon a truce with the Mexican Government until the Mexican people are able to express themselves by plebiscite on the religious controversy, and the discovery of a plot to assassinate President Calles, were the outstanding features of Mexico's first priestless Sunday.

Notwithstanding the great parade of the regional Confederation of Labor, the day was as peaceful a one as the capital ever has known.

All the Roman Catholic churches, without priests on the altars were open for prayer and meditation, except the great cathedral and several of the downtown places of worship, past which the parade made its way. The doors of these were closed to avoid the chance of any untoward event.

Dispatches from all parts of the Republic indicate that tranquillity prevailed everywhere. Although there was tense feeling at some places, no actual trouble developed. The Government had made strong military preparations in advance promptly to suppress disorder.

Suspension of Regulations Asked

The expression of willingness to arrange a truce with the Government was made exclusively to the Associated Press by the Episcopate. It was suggested that it should run for a reasonable length of time to give the people a chance to vote on the situation growing out of the religious controversy. Meanwhile, the Episcopate would have the new religious regulations and the "anti-religious persecutions" suspended.

"On its part," says the statement, "the Episcopate is willing to give a solution to the conflict that may save public liberties and at the same time not be unbecoming to the Government."

The statement declares that some Latin-American diplomatists and some high Government officials have offered their good offices to mediate.

"The Episcopate," it continues, "Despite its slight hopes for a successful outcome of this offer, has sincerely accepted it, but without any success as yet. However, we are confident, and we desire that President Calles may not be absolutely deaf to the voice of the people.

"Needless Duel"

"The present religious conflict is a needless duel, because as soon as the Government grants the people religious liberty and the other rights to which they are entitled under the constitution of the country, the conflict will be settled.

"It is an uneven duel, because the Government controls the press, can make use of violence through hunger, and of public forces, while the people on their part are defenseless.

"It is a ruinous duel from an economic point of view, as the blockade gives promise of being effective. Finally, it is a glorious duel, because the people will recover their liberties through self-dental.

"The situation is serious. Religious services have been suspended throughout the country, and the people who are profoundly Catholic, are deeply grieved at being deprived of them.

"Another evidence of the strength of Catholicism in Mexico is the enthusiasm awakened by the National League for the Defense of Religious Liberty. Within only a few weeks the adherence of the entire country has been secured by an economic blockade, which officially became effective Saturday, but which, in effect, has been going on for days.

Government Rigor Increased

"The Government has increased its rigor. Many have been arrested for distributing leaflets which are not seditious. On the other hand, all sorts of anti-Catholic propaganda, is being circulated.

"A National League for the Defense of Liberty of Conscience has been organized and is craftily attacking the movement of the League of Religious Liberty, seeking to deceive Catholics by the similarity of its name and the name of the other league.

"The regional confederation of labor's demonstration yesterday was absolutely unpopular. All the members of that organization, a good many of them Catholics, were forced to participate under threat of dismissal, with the loss of salaries and the difficulty of getting work in the future."

The alleged conspiracy to assassinate President Calles is said to have been headed by Miss Dolores Lemus, a young stenographer who has a position in the City Hall, which overlooks the Presidential Palace. Miss Lemus and several other women and men are being detained by the police.

Members of League

The police say that all those being held in connection with the affair are members of the League for Defense of Religious Liberty.

The economic boycott of the League for Defense of Religious Liberty, has taken effect at various places, but its extent has not yet become apparent.

The Government has commenced dismissal of employees who are not supporting its religious policy. Two departmental heads at the City Hall

were discharged because of their announced opposition to it. Some of the employees at the City Hall are said to have organized open opposition to the Government's policy.

President Calles and Secretary of Labor Morones, who organized the Regional Confederation of Labor and is its chief leader, with numerous Cabinet members and high military and other officials, reviewed the labor parade from the balcony of the Municipal Palace.

Labor Parade Long

The parade required two hours and a half to pass a given point. Estimates of the number in line ranged from 15,000 upward. During and after the demonstration, confederation speakers addressed crowds in the Plaza de la Constitucion, and in the Zocalo, which is the centrally located park, in defense of the Government's religious policy.

Street cars and other public vehicles did not operate so as to permit the union transportation workers to parade. Private automobiles moved only by special permit.

Both spectators and paraders were absolutely peaceful; there were no demonstrations on either side, not even cheers.

It was an entirely solemn and orderly affair. A squadron of motorcycle policemen preceded the marchers, who were led by officers of the Regional Confederation of Labor, some of them dressed in the "charro" costume. This is a short jacket, skintight trousers and large hat of the Mexican ranchman. The jacket is embroidered with gold and silver, is trimmed with lace and worn with flying ties of crimson or gay combinations.

As the Labor parade dispersed, many of the participants crowded into the temple of the "Mexican Catholic Church," or Schismatic Church, which denies the Pope's authority and stands for a Catholic church for, by and of Mexicans.

Schismatic Church Open

Patriarch Perez, organizer and head of the Schismatic Church, who is a former Roman Catholic priest and was at one time a captain in the revolutionary army, appeared from the anteroom, and the workers asked whether masses, benedictions, baptisms, confirmations and weddings would continue in his church. He assured them that they would.

The regional Confederation of Labor issued a statement, addressed to chambers of commerce throughout Mexico, reiterating its support of the Government's religious policy, and its intention to oppose the proposed economic boycott of the National League for Defense of Religious Freedom, which it pronounces unpatriotic and inhuman.

It concludes with the assertion that "complete liberty of thought" exists in Mexico.

The statement asserts that the present situation is "caused by the Catholic clergy of Mexico systematically refusing to obey the laws of the Constitution of the Republic and in urging the people to disobey them.

"Attempt to End Ignorance"

"The Government is attempting to end the ignorance of the Mexican workman resulting from 30 years of tyranny and 10 years of revolution. "It is this ignorance which the clergy is attempting to use by fixing in the minds of comrades and our people generally the belief that religion and the clergy are one and the same thing."

Prior to the Episcopate's exclusive statement to the Associated Press, conveying willingness to enter into a truce with the Government an authorized announcement said: "The Episcopate has a clear conscience. Its measures withdrawing the priests from the churches, with the Vatican's consent, came as a protest against the religious regulations because the situation had reached the point where it was necessary for the church to defend its honor as well as the honor of all Mexican Catholics before the entire world."

The new regulations, it is declared, were issued by an armed group which is completely anti-religious and makes the life of the Catholic church impossible, although the Mexican Constitution establishes no difference between the various religious creeds.

Government Stand Attacked

Denial is made of assertions by supporters of the Government's policy that the church has been responsible for the creation of disorders throughout Mexican history. It is the Government itself, the statement says, that has sowed the seeds of discord by promulgating oppressive laws.

The police of Mexico City have detained for investigation two women and about a dozen men who are charged with distributing leaflets opposing the Government's program. The courts have issued an order for the "formal imprisonment" of Luis Beltran, one of the directors of the Religious Defense League, who had previously been arrested but was released on bail. He is charged with inciting the people to disturbance by the economic boycott plan. Other directors of the organization who are under bail have been summoned by the court for another examination.

Restauracion, a periodical issued by the Mexican Orthodox Catholic Church, commonly known as the Schismatic Church, which does not recognize the Pope, prints an editorial criticizing the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in opposing enforcement of the religious clauses of the Constitution.

It declares that the Roman Catholic Church "once more has unnecessarily agitated the poor and ignorant people, and, according to what is said, has received from them the trifling sum of about 10,000,000 pesos throughout Mexico for confirmations and other priestly ceremonials, performed in such quantities since the present agitation began."

???

(1) What is America's annual toll on the word "please" in telegrams?
(2) How stable is the Russian Government?
(3) Are there more horses in the United States now than in 1900?
(4) What is Von Bernstorff's attitude on monarchies today?
(5) How may one give true comfort?
(6) What did Grimm and Emerson do when they first met?

These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR

President Calles Charges Priests "Incite Rebellion"

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—President Calles of Mexico, in a copyrighted statement published in the New York Times, denounces "the rebellious attitude" of the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico and affirms that his Government was merely upholding its civil rights.

Replying to the pastoral letter issued by the Mexican episcopacy July 25 in which the Government was charged with making it impossible for the church to continue many of its religious functions, President Calles denied any intent at suppression except in the case of "illicit acts remote from all that pertains to the spiritual."

The clergy, he charged, "try to invade and do invade the spheres of politics and government and provoke movements of disorder and incite secretly or openly to rebellion."

The opposition of the Mexican episcopacy to the regulations forbidding priests to criticize the Government, the President declared, "indicates they are taking advantage or wish to incite the ignoring of laws or to spread propaganda against the Government or, in general, for purposes that are not of a religious but of a political nature."

"We ourselves," he added, "tolerate attacks of every kind very often in tribunes that are not religious in character, that is to say, in the newspapers, in social meetings, or in places in which advantage is not taken of a state of religious conscience which always implies almost passive obedience and special meekness and in which there can be no controversy concerning the ideas expressed by the priest."

President Calles defended the prohibition of religious services outside of the churches on the ground that "the intolerance" of the Catholic priests would make of such religious acts "a cause of constant political upheaval."

The pastoral letter announced the removal of all priests from the churches and the cessation of religious ceremonies.

President Calles in his statement denied any intent of interfering with religious functions or of discriminating against Roman Catholics. He asserted that the letter showed that the Roman Catholic prelates feared "losing that which they call sacred property and which since the reform laws, sealed with years of struggle, every Mexican knows and feels to be the property of the Nation."

The registration of the clergy, opposed in the letter, President Calles defended as a matter of statistical information necessary for the proper care and safeguarding by the Government "of its property."

Mexican Crisis Arouses Keen Interest in France

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AP)—The religious crisis in Mexico is attracting increased interest in France. The newspapers print columns of dispatches accompanied by explanatory matter, and memories of the religious troubles in France are revived.

The comment varies sharply according to the political tint of the writers. Experts on foreign subjects view the situation objectively, having greatest interst in the effect it will have upon the United States.

Thus M. St. Brice, in Le Journal, remarks: "Not the least curious feature of the present crisis is that the Mexican troubles may become a vital element in the political evolution of the United States."

Le Matin thinks the clergy "are oppressed not so much from anti-religious motives but because they are eminently representative of foreign influences which the Government wants to eliminate from Mexico."

The Petit Parisien believes the troubles are likely to last a long time, and remarks that this is especially regrettable in a country like Mexico which, since the Madero rebellion against Porfirio Diaz in 1910, has hardly known a single period of tranquillity.

Vera Cruz Reported Quiet

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Aug. 2 (AP)—The Roman Catholic churches vacated by the priests here were turned over without incident yesterday to three committees of prominent citizens, appointed by the municipal authorities. The committees included some well-known Catholics. The population appears calm.

There were dramatic scenes in other cities throughout the State when the churches were taken over, but no disorders are reported.

Another group of priests and nuns has left for Cuba, embarking here on the steamer Mexico.

INDIANS SUE FOR LOST LANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

currency" during the Civil War. Lands taken from the Indians for use by the Government in making grants of lands to the railroads, also dating back to the Civil War period, is brought up in another case. For the most part, the claims grow out of alleged violation by the Government of rights to lands or moneys claimed to have been secured to the various tribes, and also out of alleged fraud and duress in the procurement of treaties or agreements ceding large areas to the United States for alleged inadequate considerations.

The largest of the pending cases is that of the Sioux Nation, wherein the amount claimed totals nearly $800,000,000 principal and interest. More than 45 separate causes of action or complaints are set up in this petition, one being based upon the alleged fraud and duress by the Government in the procurement of the agreement of September, 1876, following the Sioux war and the Custer massacre, under which the Sioux ceded to the United States the original areas comprising the Black Hills of North Dakota and South Dakota for what the Indians contend was an inadequate consideration.

Education Agreement

Other allegations charge the Government with failing to educate the Indian children as it had agreed in the treaty of April 29, 1868, and to keep its promise in regard to clothing and subsistance for the Indians. The United States and its citizens cut enormous quantities of timber from the lands belonging to the Indians without compensation therefor; destroyed the buffalo, to the great injury of the Sioux Nation; took large areas of the nation's lands without a shadow of right or of compensation to the Indians, and through its agents misappropriated and diverted to purposes not authorized large sums belonging to the nation.

The next largest suit is that by the Creek Nation, nearly $195,000,000 being involved. These Indians charge that by means of an unauthorized treaty negotiated by Gen. Andrew Jackson with the loyal portion of the Creek Nation, following the Creek war of 1913, the United States took from the nation more than 23,000,000 acres of lands lying in western Georgia and eastern Alabama.

Theft of Bonds Charged

The Delaware tribe charges theft in 1861 by a Government clerk of about $800,000 worth of state bonds belonging to various Indian tribes. The United States later appropriated money to reimburse the tribes, but the Delawares allege that the amount restored to them was approximately $100,000 less than their bonds were worth.

Another suit by the Delaware tribe alleges that the United States, following the passage of the Legal Tender Act of 1862, fulfilled its treaty obligations to the tribe by payments in depreciated Treasury notes issued under those Acts, whereas it had agreed to meet its obligations in gold and silver coin; the petition seeks to recover $1,500,000 as the difference in value.

The Arikara, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians of North Dakota allege that large portions of their lands, totaling many millions of acres, of the value of nearly $42,000,000, were taken from them by executive orders without compensation, and donated in part to the Northern Pacific and other railroads under the Land Grant Acts of 1864, and thrown open to settlement to citizens of the United States.

The Assiniboin Indians of Montana allege that millions of acres of land secured to them by the Treaty of Fort Laramie of September, 1851, were taken from them by Executive order without compensation.

Hunting-Ground Destroyed

The Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan and Gros Ventre Indians of Montana and the Nez Perces of Idaho allege that the right secured to them to hunt and trap in a section known as the "common hunting ground," comprising a large part of southwestern Montana, secured to them by the Treaty of October, 1855, was destroyed by the United States in permitting its citizens to settle in that region and destroy and drive away the game.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Oklahoma allege that following the passage of Acts of Congress in 1906, the Secretary of the Interior illegally made allotments of tribal lands to 466 minor Chickasaw freedmen, and they claim approximately $900,000.

The Iowa Indians of Oklahoma sue for an accounting from the United States under various treaties between them and the Government running as far back as 1846. The Kansas and Kaw tribe of Oklahoma charge that by the treaty of June 3, 1825, they ceded to the United States nearly 19,000,000 acres of land, worth about $22,500,000 for a total consideration of less than $75,000; that because of the relationship of guardian and ward existing between the parties the United States was bound to pay for the lands their full value and they seek to recover the difference.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probable showers; warmer tonight with fresh southerly winds tomorrow.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight; fresh south winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday in the interior part; south and southwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: Showers at beginning and again latter part of the week; temperature near or slightly above normal.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	68	Memphis	74
Atlantic City	76	Montreal	70
Boston	70	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	76	New Orleans	76
Calgary	50	New York	72
Charleston	84	Philadelphia	76
Chicago	68	Pittsburgh	76
Denver	68	Portland, Me.	60
Des Moines	66	San Francisco	54
Eastport	54	Portland, Ore.	58
Galveston	82	St. Louis	68
Helena	52	St. Paul	66
Hatteras	84	Seattle	54
Jacksonville	86	Tampa	78
Kansas City	66	Washington	80
Los Angeles	64		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 7:23 p. m.; Tuesday 7:57 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture, "Romanesque Mural Paintings of Spain," by Prof. Joseph Pijoan of Pomona College, Emerson D, Harvard, free to public, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture, "What Is Intelligence?" by Prof. Frank N. Freeman, University of Chicago, Emerson D, Harvard, 4.

Meeting of International Stewards Association, Copley-Plaza, all day.

Baseball, Cincinnati vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Chicago
Special Correspondence

IT WOULD seem sometimes that railroad companies are too busy to become interested in the everyday happenings of the poorer people in crowded cities, but the following incident proves that even they also have big hearts.

To a community worker here came an urgent call for help. A woman in the workers' district had passed on, leaving two children, aged 2 and 6 years, with no one to care for them. It was learned that the children had an uncle living in Nova Scotia. Communication with this uncle revealed the fact that, while he was willing to rear the children, he had no means with which to send for them, but if they could be brought to him, he would care for them.

The case was laid before the officials of the Pullman Car Company, and after satisfying themselves that it was a genuine need, they took full charge of it. The Pullman sleepers traveled no farther than Montreal, thus the rest of the trip must be planned for. This the company did, telegraphing the several roads over which the children must travel. One day's journey must be by stage. This was all arranged, and the co-operation of the roads was secured.

When the hour for leaving came, a clerk from the Pullman office was at the depot to give last instructions to conductor and porter. The children were placed in their berth and the long trip begun.

When the conductor, who had the children in charge, returned to the city, he was interviewed to learn how the children had fared. All had gone well with them, and with words of good appreciation for his porter, he told how the man had cared for the little ones, especially for the 2-year-old baby, who, traveling alone with strangers and in strange surroundings, had been much in need of a mother's care. This need the kindly porter supplied, and throughout the trip had taken the place of a mother to the little one.

A letter was received from the children's uncle, saying that they had arrived safely, and that an envelope containing over $9 had been handed to him. Ten dollars had been given the conductor with which to buy food for the children, but passengers had become interested and had fed them, thus saving the children's money.

Lawrence, Mass.
Special Correspondence

FOR five years "Joe" Augeri and "Tickie" Donoghue have been buddies. On the sidewalk in front of Joe's house on Osgood street they practiced together for the marble championship of this city, hoping that one or the other would win and be eligible for the national event at Atlantic City. They planned and played together, little realizing that they would face each other in the final test.

Hundreds of people saw the contest between the two lads and they knew they were friends. It was a victory for Joe. For a moment the boys gazed at each other and then Joe put out his hand and said, "I'm sorry, Tickie."

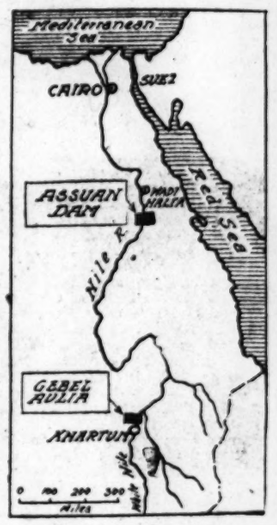
Tickie, patting Joe on the back, said, "Well, one of us won, anyway, and that was how we planned it, wasn't it?"

EGYPT HOLDS UP IRRIGATION SCHEME

Withholding of Credits Criticized in British Circles

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 2—The Egyptian Government's decision to withhold credits from the Gebel Aulia irrigation scheme is strongly criticized in expert circles here as postponing work which is greatly needed for increasing the cultivation area along the Lower Nile.



VALLEY OF THE NILE
Map Shows Gebel Aulia, Where It Is Proposed to Dam River so as to Store Water for Use in Lower Egypt.

The Gebel Aulia scheme thus held up is for damming the White Nile in British Sudan territory above Khartum, so as to store additional irrigation water for use in lower Egypt. It is opposed by Egyptian patriots, as it involves the sending of money abroad.

The Egyptian Public Works Minister now has found a new reason in the alternative proposals he favors for providing additional water storage by raising the existing Assuan Dam by another 31 feet. This runs counter to the advice given by a long distinguished series of European irrigation engineers, who have investigated this question.

The new proposal is popular in Cairo, however, since its adoption would mean spending the Egyptian taxpayer's money inside instead of outside Egypt.

ARGENTINE FLIGHT RESUMED

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Bernardo Duggan, Argentine aviator, who is on a flight from New York to Buenos Aires, has resumed his trip, hopping off from Araranguas, Brazil, in the direction of Rio Grande Do Sul.

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ENVOY UPHOLDS MEXICO'S STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

at present passing through a creative period; spreading knowledge among the lower classes, establishing credit institutions for the benefit of industry and agriculture, opening roads and irrigating lands. A rich minority rested upon the wretched condition of the poor majority. This situation has been fully understood and now it is our purpose to make it clear to others that the people must enjoy better conditions of life. And in order to carry out our purposes it has been necessary to place the country in a producing state and to make the people, through education, capable to produce.

"At the present time, when the country is being reconstructed, the Government of Mexico has made clear that the reactionary elements obstructing its work are being, as always before, instigated by the church. To the maneuvers of the church and its call to the people to disavow the Constitution and the laws of the country, the President has answered, putting into force the law already in existence, which had not been in force through the tolerance of the Government."

NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD IS OFFICIALLY OPENED

By Special Cable

SWANSEA, Wales, Aug. 2—The Mayor, David Griffiths, this morning declared the royal national Eisteddfod of Wales for 1926 officially open, and from now until Saturday evening the rafters of Victoria Park pavilion, with a total capacity for 20,000, will resound to the strains of eloquence, music, art and song. Amplifiers have been installed so that the vast audience may hear violin solos and all the speakers as well as powerful choruses.

The Duke and Duchess of York are due to arrive this afternoon as guests of Lord and Lady Blythswood of Penrice Castle. Tomorrow, they will be initiated on the pavilion stage as members of Gorsed, an ancient picturesque Welsh fraternity.

Today 36 brass bands will participate in two great contests.

RECORD PLATE GLASS OUTPUT

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30—The production of 12,525,221 square feet of plate glass in June sets a new monthly record for the industry, while the production of 67,116,979 square feet for the first six months of 1926 exceeds by over 10,000,000 square feet the production for the corresponding period last year.

WOMEN TO PREPARE PROGRAM OF PEACE

40 Nations to Be Represented at Geneva

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Women of 40 nations will meet in Geneva in September to draw up an international peace program, the presiding officer at the conference being Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City, who sails for Europe Aug. 11.

The conference has been called by the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship as the result of its Paris congress in June at which it set up an international peace committee and chose Miss Morgan, a newly-elected member of the bar, as chairman of the committee and the membership includes one woman from each country represented in the Alliance.

The board of the alliance will also meet in Geneva during September, taking advantage of the sessions of the seventh assembly of the League of Nations to state the wishes of the organization in questions of international law such as peace and the nationality of women, and the desire of the feminists that women shall serve in active capacities on the League commissions and at its sessions.

To further its plans for co-operation with the League the alliance is establishing a temporary headquarters at 22 Rue Etienne-Dumont, Geneva, during the month of September. The office will be open every morning and afternoon beginning Sept. 4 in charge of the headquarters secretary, Mrs. Bompas of London, with a receiving committee from the international board headed by Mlle. Gourd, corresponding secretary and special liason representative of the alliance with the League of Nations.

POSTPONE HANDWORK SALE

The sale which was to be held under the auspices of the Handwork Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at the estate of Mrs. Arthur Lymna in Cohasset, has been indefinitely postponed.

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SOVIET RED TAPE IS CONDEMNED

Dzerzhinsky's Last Speech Proves Severe Attack on Russian Bureaucracy

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (AP)—In what proved to be his last speech, Felix E. Dzerzhinsky, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, shook the Communist Party to its depths. In terms of remarkable candor, he condemned the present bureaucracy red tape, duplication of effort and complicated governmental machinery in Soviet Russia.

Mr. Dzerzhinsky passed on shortly after a three-hour attack on the opposition during a meeting of the central executive committee of the Communist Party in the Kremlin. Although the speech was delivered a fortnight ago, its text appeared in the Soviet organs only today.

Declaring that he was horrified at the lack of efficiency and the system existing in almost every government department, he said:

"More than once I came to the President of the people's commissariat, begging him to let me resign or to give me the trade comissariat or both positions. If you but look at our intricate government machinery, unprecedented red tape, and lack of system, you will be shocked."

Mr. Kameneff, the trade commissar, assuming that the speaker's strictures were directed at him, shouted:

"You have been a commissar four years, while I have served only several months."

"If you were a commissar 44 years," retorted Mr. Dzerzhinsky, "you still would be useless, because you busy yourself with politics and not with work. . . . I never distort my soul. If I see disorder, I attack it with all my might; but it is difficult for me to do it all alone. Therefore, I ask your aid."

Mr. Voroshiloff, Commissar of War, supported Mr. Dzerzhinsky's criticism of Mr. Kameneff. He accused Mr. Kameneff of spending his efforts too much on "literary creations." Although the expurgated transcript of Mr. Dzerzhinsky's remarks does not allude to the recently unearthed secret movement against the central executive committee, his criticism constituted an unsparing arraignment of the opposition, especially of Mr. Kameneff, Mr. Zinovieff and Mr. Piatokov.

A satirical thrust from Leon Trotzky angered Mr. Dzerzhinsky to this retort:

"We have witnessed for several days how the minority tries the majority's patience, and I shall ignore such interruptions, because the more attention we give to these tricks, the more opportunity we give to the opposition to disorganize our work."

Mr. Dzerzhinsky ridiculed the opposition's apprehension of a growth of private capital among the peasants, pointing out that the peasants had accumulated 400,000,000 rubles—four rubles each—which produced outbursts of laughter.

EXPERTS TO STUDY AMERICAN METHODS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 2—British Government trade experts are being selected by the Board of Trade to proceed to the United States on a few weeks' trip to study industrial conditions. The party is to include representative employers and workers. Meanwhile 50 employees from the Selfridge Company, a big American department store here, including managers and sales people, left Saturday by the steamship Tuscania upon a similar mission.

James H. Thomas, ex-Labor Colonial Secretary, sails this week for Canada on a visit to his son at St. Albans, and to promote in a six weeks' tour British empire consolidation.

STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Steel workers of Winnipeg have gone on strike, following the failure of negotiations which would give them a higher rate of pay. They are now receiving 90 cents an hour, but want $1.15, an increase of 25 cents. The men claim their union is the only one of the building trades which was not granted an increase this year, and that their work is hazardous and requires the purchase of more gloves, shoes and overalls than any other building trade. At present there are only two large jobs in Winnipeg and vicinity affected by the strike.

Dog Food Company Wants Lower Rate

Says Railroads Carry Meat and Vegetables for Less Than Biscuits for Rover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31—A well-known biscuit company, engaged in the manufacture and distribution of dog bread, dog biscuit and dog cakes, has laid a formal complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Among the defendants are the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and five other railroads, most of whose lines are in the South.

The biscuit company complains that they have been charged rates on their dog food that are unreasonable, prejudicial and discriminatory. They alleged that, while their goods were carried from their factory at Chelsea, Mass., at a third-class rate for less than carload shipments, the defendants are carrying meats, lards, fresh vegetables and fruits at a lower rate.

WEYGAND'S RETURN REQUESTED IN SYRIA

By Special Cable

BEIRUT, Aug. 2—Strong pressure is being exerted from here on Paris to reappoint General Weygand High Commissioner of Syria. The French newspaper says that one of the candidates, General Turge, is a friend of Joseph Caillaux and perhaps a great soldier, but that Syria needs one who knows the country perfectly. Under the present critical situation Syria cannot wait months until the commissioner learns conditions.

The paper also dismisses the candidacy of Auguste Bruna, who previously investigated Syrian conditions but who has shown a "total misunderstanding of the situation. There is only one man capable of saving the situation, namely, Weygand, who in 1923 repulsed menacing Turkey from our frontiers, simultaneously re-establishing perfect peace in seething Lebanon."

GERMANS WANT COLONIES BACK

Dr. Petersen Says Reich Will Continue to Struggle for Solution of Problem

By Wireless

BERLIN, Aug. 2—Despite the many obstacles in its way, Germany will not cease to struggle for a solution of its colonial problem which meets its needs, Dr. Petersen, Burgomaster of Hamburg, declared at a celebration of Germany's colonial societies in Hamburg.

Germany did not assume the attitude of a conqueror in its colonies, but merely wished to aid civilization in valuable territories, he said, and, therefore, should not let itself be excluded from the nations possessing colonies.

The falsity of Germany's inability to administer its colonies has broken down, Dr. Petersen continued, and it is only necessary to ask the natives themselves.

While Dr. Petersen merely expressed the wish for a satisfactory solution of the colonial problem, Herr Zache, chairman of the Hamburg branch of the German Colonial Society, demanded the return of Germany's former colonies. The statement that Germany was unable to administer its colonies was merely made in his opinion, in order to have a pretext for taking the colonies away. While thns there was a strong feeling here for acquiring the colonies there also was a small group of persons who, in view of the recent riots against Europeans in China, do not want Germany to have colonies, hoping thus that the Germans would be more welcome in Asia.

Others again hold that the possession of colonies would give Germany interests outside Europe, diverting its thoughts from petty European questions, and would also enable a small percentage of the population to emigrate from overpopulated Germany to German territory.

HINGHAM BUDGET INCREASES

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 2—A tax rate of $29.20 has been fixed by Hingham assessors for 1926. The total valuation of real and personal property has been set at $13,962,575, which represents an increase of $527,315, as compared with last year's figures. The gain in valuation was made mostly through real estate. The sum of $403,459.09 is to be raised in taxes, representing an increase of $96,856.47 over 1925.

LIQUOR QUESTION LIKELY TO REAPPEAR IN ENGLISH POLITICS

Arthur Sherwell Maintains It Is Due to Re-emerge in New Form and With New Forces Behind It

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 2—Arthur Sherwell, M. P., in the Temperance Legislation League's current monthly, contributes an article on the future of the liquor question in English politics which, he declares, is due before long to re-emerge not only with fresh importance but in a new form with new forces behind it.

"It has been obscured but not disposed of," he said; "not even the most powerful leader of a powerful political party will be able to avoid it.

"Already there are unmistakable signs of its re-emergence as a problem of many-sided social importance. Not for many years past have so many minds been at work upon it. And they have not been minds of sectarians or partisans, but shrewd observers and students of social life who know that social progress is not achieved by a complacent negligent faith in a mysterious unassisted force of natural evolution, but by the deliberate conquest of deterring factors and forces which act and react upon each other by their close inter-relations.

"The new student of social problems is more observant of the interrelation of social problems, realizing as he does that the ramifications and unobserved indirect effects of a particular evil may be, and in the case of the drink problem, certainly are, more important than the actual dimensions and direct effects of the evil itself.

"The conventional and traditional view of the temperance movement leaves this fact out of account and so finds in some of the fluctuating surface facts of the problem a ground for optimism and neglect. The British Parliament, which has had a temporary respite from the pressure of the drink problem, however, will presently find it knocking at the door in an insistent and not negligible way."

FREE TRADE PROVIDED BETWEEN PANAMA AND AMERICAN CANAL ZONE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—It was brought out at the State Department that the reports of the Treaty with Panama which have been published had come from Panaman sources. Although they give the main features of the treaty there are two articles that the Secretary of State had not seen which are of importance. They are:

1. The United States agrees not to set up commercial establishments in the Canal Zone to compete with the commerce of Panama. The right is maintained for the commissaries operated by the Canal Administration or the Panama Railway Company or the naval or military forces to sell to those connected with the canal and its protection. They are permitted to have bonded warehouses in the zone and to make sales to ships.

2. There is to be reciprocal free importation of goods and free passage of persons between the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama.

The State Department has sent the treaty to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

LIBRARY DIRECTORY IS BEING COMPILED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In view of the enormous amount of special information now available in periodicals and libraries, the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaus has been formed to assist in making such information available to all who wish to use it. Associate membership is open to anyone interested.

With the assistance of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, the association has undertaken, as one of its first activities, the compilation of a directory of sources of specialized information in Great Britain and Ireland. The general editorship of this important work has been intrusted to G. F. Barwick, formerly Custodian of Printed Books at the British Museum. Mr. Barwick's scholarship and long experience will be invaluable for such a task.

NEW AIR MAIL SERVICE

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—Establishment of air mail service between here and Seattle will take place within the next two weeks, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Portland, Ore. Eight airplanes and 12 pilots are ready to begin operation of the route under management of the Pacific Air Transport, it is declared. Establishment of 7,500,000 candle-power beacons for night flying along portions of the route is the only preparatory work remaining before operations can begin, the dispatch states.

WEST WILL WIN, SAYS MR. DAWES

Vice-President Sees Farm Solution Through Energy and Intelligence

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Vice-President Charles G. Dawes predicted that the agricultural west will eventually find a satisfactory and an "American" solution of its economic problems in an address here before 14,000 Coloradoans gathered in the Municipal Auditorium to celebrate Colorado's fiftieth year of statehood.

Mr. Dawes described the attitude of the West as "determination of purpose—energy harnessed by intelligence—ambition dominated by high purpose. A universal willingness to work and, underneath all these attributes, an attitude of reverence toward the traditions of the race, the family, the church, and the great American constitutional institutions."

The Vice-President ventured the opinion that "in the fundamental attitude of the people of the West toward all American institutions is found one of their greatest safeguards and that upon all fundamental questions concerning property and individual rights, the West will be in the vanguard of defense when they are attacked."

"The West," said Mr. Dawes, "is young, and being young, it is often impatient. Like the young, it rails quickly at deep-seated abuses. If it sees anything wrong in the administration of the Government, it does not discuss the hopelessness of changing it or the desirability of keeping it because of certain illegitimate benefits to the community, it arises and attacks it.

The "present unrest in the West," in connection with agricultural conditions was described by Mr. Dawes as not being based "on a demand agriculture have preferential treatment over other industries, but that agriculture have equal treatment with them under the law."

"Farmers in the West," he continued, "maintain an American attitude toward agriculture and expect that industry to maintain an American attitude toward industry. Intelligent business opinion in the East supports them in this expectation. Upon their collaboration and not upon politicians, depends the best hope for a constructive remedy.

"THE MODERN HAMLET" FORMS LECTURE TOPIC

Under the auspices of the Harvard Summer School, tomorrow evening in Emerson Hall at 8 o'clock, Dr. Hazleton Spencer, associate professor of English at Washington State College, will give a lecture-recital, "The Modern Hamlet."

Giving the scenes entirely from memory, Dr. Spencer attempts to exemplify the modern scholar's interpretations of the play by means of dramatic recitation. He is a frequent contributor to leading philological and literary journals.

Real Golf Not Hard Enough So They Tried a New Kind

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TOY MAKERS PLAYING NEW HAZARDS

Dolls' Houses and Such Things Were Placed in the Way and Fun Enhanced, It Is Reported, at New Haven, Conn.

Big Girls Also Carry Dolls, Toy Men Show at Convention

Growing Revenue From Mannikins Representing Notable Figures, Declare Manufacturers of Toys, at New London Meeting

NEW LONDON, Conn. Aug. 2 (Special)—Officers and the citizenry of "Toytown, U. S. A.," that vast and happy municipality which gathers together several hundred manufacturers dedicated to the enchanting task of making puddle-ducks, wooden soldiers, humpty-dumpties, jacks-in-the-box, rocking horses and nursery blocks, and all the variety of playthings showed here, during their meeting which has just closed at the Hotel Griswold, that they had unanimously added to an expert knowledge of toy making and merchandising methods the correct clues of play for their own purposes. While the business sessions paid all due attention to production costs, the changing modes demanded in dolls by the youthful Jane and Mary-Ann, even to the almost ridiculous fact that there is an increasing and most excellent revenue from the manufacture of those sophisticated and bizarre dolls, which are like portraits of beauties that have paraded history and, the Paris boulevards, and are whimsically carried about by Jane's and Mary-Ann's elder sisters, the sessions were dominated by the aura of play.

Had Novel Amusements

Dart-throwing contests there were, to bridge the distance from the present back to the Middle Ages, when knights in plumed hats and doublets and ruffs, played at darts in long, golden afternoons before admiring galleries of be-satined damsels. Egg races there were, too, that officials might not lose beneficial remembrance of the couplet of DuMaurier who wrote

"A little work, a little play
To keep us going . . ."

An obstacle golf race, with amusing toy houses for the hazards, and appropriate toy reminders of the pitfalls of the ordinary golf course for prizes, to satisfy the executive who believes that a meeting is no meeting at all without an opportunity to play golf.

Past and present presidents were here—H. C. Ives of Bridgeport, Conn., as past president, and A. F. Schoenugut of Philadelphia, the present chief executive officer. From Toy Town Tavern, which he owns at Winchendon, Mass., Atherton D. Converse, treasurer of the New England Hotel Men's Association, to bring reports from a village which, perhaps of all villages in the United States, keeps best before the public the reminder that there are those laboring constantly that the materials of play may be kept in increasing volume in the world.

For those whose business is the making of dolls there were reminders that even in ancient Greece and Egypt children played with dolls, and jointed dolls, moreover. Children had doll's furniture, too, in those days, and the utensils for keeping shop and for cooking. There have been various periods when the art of making dolls seemed likely to become lost, but always there was, happily, someone, or some small group, to revive it when it was all but lost.

Dolls Scarce a Century Ago

Even as late as 100 years ago dolls in the United States were few in number, simple, almost primitive of construction and extremely costly. At that time there was no such systematic manufacture of dolls as there is now; and hoops, jumping ropes, marbles, ten-pins, pop-guns, the traditional and beloved jack-in-the-box, the battledore and shuttlecock, a few simple games, a few casually illustrated books, alphabet blocks and a very few other items represented about the limit of the toy sellers' stock.

But in latter years there have been enormous increases in the number of toy manufactorries in the United States. There are towns where toy-making constitutes an almost chief industry, such as is the case at Winchendon, and where perhaps winter sports and summer vacation conditions take their entire tempo from the fact that the love of play in children provides the key of the town's progress. Annual revenues from toy making in the United States have soared upward since 1914, when the revenue was estimated at $8,000,000.

PIER PERMIT ISSUED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—A permit to the Maine Theater Company to construct concrete piers in the Kennebec River at Augusta, Me., has been issued by army engineers.

Congress to Promote Peace Held Under Canvas in France

Four Thousand Pacifists From Various Countries Live in Common in a Great Camp Near Etampes

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 2—Foreign delegates to the International Democratic Congress for the Promotion of Peace, which will be held under canvas, were warmly welcomed today at the town hall of Rheims. They will proceed during the week to Amiens, Rouen and finally Paris. Then, the following week they go to Bierville, near Etampes, where for the rest of the month which is known as "international month," they will participate in multiple manifestations.

Since the signing of the Versailles Treaty, five democratic congresses have been organized under the same auspices. The first was in 1921 on the initiative of Marc Sangnier, then a Paris deputy and propagandist of many democratic and pacifist ideas. Twenty-two nations were represented. The second congress at Vienna was received by Dr. Michael Hainisch, President of Austria. The third, at Fribourg, provoked violent recriminations on the part of the German Nationalist groups, whereupon the President of the Reich personally appeared as chairman of the peace congress. The fourth in London received messages from Ramsay MacDonald, Edouard Herriot and Dr. Marx. This fifth was held in Luxemburg.

This year it is France which offers hospitality to 4000 pacifists from all countries who will live in common in a great camp.

This immense array of tents is given the title of a "peace camp." Some delegates, however, lodged not under canvas but in a chateau and hotellerie situated in Bierville. Others inhabit a little near-by commune.

A total of 114 ministers, senators and deputies of France signed an appeal in favor of the congress in this country. The names of MM. Herriot, Painlevé and Caillaux are conspicuous, and M. Briand has promised to receive group members at the Quai d'Orsay.

After a short program of sight-seeing and receptions, the week will be devoted to international instruction and another week to the conference proper. Incidentally, M. Gemier is arranging huge theatrical performances in the open air. The congress will be closed by an immense outdoor gathering, with famous speakers, followed by a nocturnal fête.

ELECTRIFICATION OF TRAINS IN CHICAGO PROVES SUCCESS

Eighty Trips a Day Now Being Made by Illinois Central From Business Center

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Eighty electric trains a day—40 each way—are now being run by the Illinois Central Railroad from Randolph Street, its farthest down-town suburban terminal, to Sixty-seventh Street, in the center of the residential South Side.

Electrification is proving 100 per cent satisfactory, according to railroad officials. Thus has opened a new era within Chicago of the first of its great railway systems, at a cost for electrification alone of $16,000,000 and with improvements to stations and roadbeds in connection with those making a total of $48,000,000.

Celebration of this long awaited event, which has meant peculiarly much to Chicago because the Illinois Central suburban tracks run along much of the city's south lake front, and across the face of the downtown district, paralleling Michigan Boulevard, will be observed here next Saturday with a pageant, banquet and suburban parade. Taking on the significance of a marked civic advance, the improvement will be commemorated in the pageant by a review of the progress of transportation, in the course of which interesting vehicles of past days will be exhibited, among them the first stage coach, it is said, of the Wells Fargo Express Company used for carrying mail.

"We expect to run a few more local trains to Kensington (115th Street) early next week and through the week finish up some odds and ends of wire jobs; after the celebration we shall branch out rapidly," said A. M. Umshler, superintendent of terminals of the railroad.

"Our electric equipment totals 260 trailers and motors. Each trailer has 84 seats, a good many more than the old coaches. Our experience already with electricity has shown us that it is superior to steam in many points. First, of course, it is clean and sanitary. Then it is much more comfortable. There is no jerking and no noise. Passengers have a feeling of smooth comfort.

Trains Are Safe and Speedy

"An automatic control on the motor bringing the train to a stop if the engineer takes his hand from the throttle adds to security. It is a marked feature.

"The new trains are capable of greater speed than were the steam. They pick up twice as rapidly. When they have moved the length of two of the new coaches they are going at the rate of 20 miles an hour."

Present electrification applies only to the railroad's extensive suburban service, which handles a daily average of 90,000 passengers. Later, however, by the terms of the ordinance under which electrification is proceeding it will be extended to freight and through passenger service. Electrification of freight service north of Roosevelt Road (Twelfth Street) which means on Chicago's downtown lake front, is required by 1930. Five years more are given for completion of electrified freight service south of Roosevelt Road.

By 1940 the railroad is called on to complete electrification of through passenger service within the city limits, under certain conditions. Many millions of dollars more will be required to complete these betterments. The suburban service was started seven months earlier than the date set by ordinance.

Residents of the South Side along the lake front have greeted the improvement with enthusiasm. It is 70 years since the railroad started its local suburban trains.

MOTH PROTECTION

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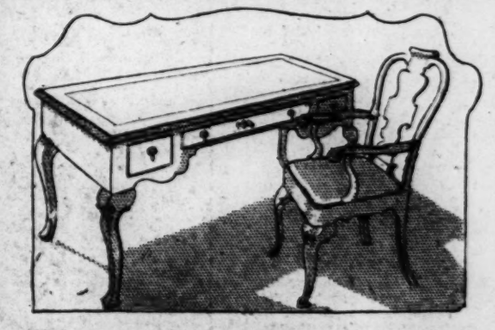


BELMAISON REPRODUCTIONS

Desks and Writing Tables

An Interesting Diversity of Styles At Savings of 10 to 25 per cent.

A long and interesting story might be written about the various types of desks, suited to differing interiors, to be found in Belmaison's collection. There are, for example, many rooms in which a writing-table is more convenient or more suitable than the slant-top desk. And in writing-tables alone the collections are as rich as if Belmaison existed only for these. There are massive Jacobean examples of oak with leather tops and capacious drawers, and charming small Queen Anne knee-hole affairs of mahogany, with a surprising amount of drawer and cupboard space in very small compass. An extremely graceful Louis XV walnut *table bureau* with leather top adds size to its other desirable features, the top measuring 5 feet 3 inches by 32 inches. And for certain interiors nothing could give a more effective note than a Queen Anne flat-topped desk in red lacquer.

The Queen Anne writing table, illustrated, is of walnut with beautifully veneered top with marquetry band, and shell-carved cabriole legs. It is 4 feet 5 inches long by 2 feet 4 inches deep and 30 inches high. The collection also includes Chippendale writing tables, Colonial maple secretaries and slant-top desks in early and later 18th Century styles, Italian 18th Century walnut writing tables, Louis XV desks of the agreeable *dos d'ane* type in cherry and beechwood, Louis XVI mahogany desks with marble top and tambour front, and tall Queen Anne and Italian secretaires of red, green and yellow lacquer that give such gay relief of color and picturesque form to rooms that might otherwise be a bit too sedate or subdued in tone.

Fourth Gallery, New Building

John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

WIDE VARIETY OF ISSUES ASSURED IN OHIO PRIMARY

Judge Florence Allen's Contest for Senate and Prohibition Are Issues

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2 (Special)—Ohio faces an interesting primary Aug. 10 enlivened by an array of political phenomena.

The first woman state supreme court judge is seeking to become Ohio's first woman United States Senator. A Democratic governor twice elected in a normally Republican state is trying to repeat the feat for the third time. The successor of Mark Hanna in the United States Senate would go back there again, and one of Woodrow Wilson's staunch supporters in that body seeks readmittance. Meantime in this home of the Anti-Saloon League, the wet and dry issue clamors for further decisions by the electorate.

The possibility of Frank B. Willis (R.) senior Senator from this State, facing a woman, Florence E. Allen (D.), judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, at the November election has keyed up enthusiasm among women voters especially. Indeed, trained political observers find the situation fraught with far more than passing interest.

Entry in the race of Atlee Pomerene, former Senator, who is regarded by the Democratic organization as one of its ablest adherents in the State, increased the difficulties of Miss Allen, who became a conspicuous figure by climbing the ladder to a seat on the highest court of this great industrial and agricultural State, and by her strenuous campaign for the outlawry of war.

An important point was scored by Miss Allen, observers point out, when she was indorsed by 17 of the State's labor organizations, including strong railroad brotherhoods which have conspicuously advocated enforcement of prohibition. The Anti-Saloon League also indorsed the judge who is backed by many women's organizations.

Mr. Pomerene, who was named by President Coolidge to prosecute the "oil cases" in 1924, is unsatisfactory" to the drys, and unfriendly" to the labor groups, so they declare. Cyrus Locher, state commerce director, has dropped out of the race. Charles E. Wharton, of Kenton, the third Democratic contender, is rated dry. Mr. Wharton is president of the Ohio Farmers Defense League. Mr. Willis is the "preferred" Republican candidate in a field of eight on the Anti-Saloon list of indorsements. Both Mr. Willis and Mr. Allen are World Court backers. Charles Dick of Akron, a prominent figure in Ohio Republican politics, is regarded by many as the incumbent's chief opponent. He succeeded to Mark A. Hanna's seat in the Senate in 1903. Alfred Fiorini of Dayton is running on a dry modification issue, as is Albert D. Alcorn, Cincinnati.

League Indorses Mr. Dick

The Anti-Saloon League puts the "satisfactory" label on Mr. Dick, also on George L. Waton, Marengo; and "unsatisfactory" on Charles Q. Hildebrandt, Clinton County, and Thomas W. Latham, Monroeville. Lloyd A. Price, Van Wert, is another Republican aspirant.

In the past the Anti-Saloon League has played an important part in Ohio elections, this State being the birthplace as well as national headquarters of the organization. In view of the intensive agitation of the wet and dry situation throughout the Nation in the summer and fall political campaigns, this year, observers are watching with keen interest the success of Ohio's dry candidates.

In a field of 12 seeking the Republican nomination for governor, Meyers Y. Cooper, Cincinnati business man, is the Anti-Saloon League's "preferred" contestant. It is the expectation that he and Thad H. Brown, Secretary of State, termed "unsatisfactory" by the drys, will be the main contenders at the primary election. Joseph B. Sieber of Akron is also reported "unsatisfactory" by the league.

Urges State Police System

Still another interesting aspirant for the Republican gubernatorial preferment is Harry S. Day of Fremont, Treasurer of the State. Running on a platform of law enforcement and establishment of a state police system, a prominent Ohio issue of some years' standing, Mr. Day is a "satisfactory" dry. Mrs. Evalyn Frances Snow, Mt. Vernon, formerly state motion picture censor, is running on a law enforcement platform, and is termed "satisfactory" by the drys.

Others seeking the same nomination are Grant Beam, Napoleon; Charles J. Dirks, Sandusky; Harry C. Gibson, Westerville; Harry A. Shanley, Forest, farmer; Harry C. Smith, Negro, Cleveland, publisher; William Grant Webster, Athens, and Ross P. Buchanan, Carroll County, a leader in the movement for required reading of the Bible in the public schools.

On the Democratic side, A. V. Donahey, Governor, is opposed for a third term by A. P. Sandles, Ottawa, and J. H. Kauffman, Columbus. Messrs. Donahey and Sandles were termed "satisfactory" by the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Donahey has shown himself one of the greatest vote getters in Ohio politics and as a result there is not great interest in the Democratic contest.

ENGLISH TEACHERS TO DISCUSS DRAMA

Subject Will Be Feature of Annual Meeting

Teachers of English from colleges and high schools in all parts of New England will gather in Boston on Friday Aug. 6, to attend the third annual summer meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English. The program for the meeting, which will be held in the New Lecture Hall in Harvard University at 4 p. m., has been announced by Prof. Roy Davis, assistant dean of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, who is president of the association.

The Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers will be the speaker of the afternoon. His subject will be "Proposals for Serial Survey for a Literary Club." His speech will be followed by discussion of dramatic work in schools.

Howard W. Palmer of the San Bernardino (Calif.) High School, who has done special work in developing the use of the drama in the classroom, will lead a discussion of the drama in the senior high school. The dramatic instinct in school work will be the subject of a discussion to be led by John Merfill of Chicago, who, in the Francis W. Parker School of that city, has developed a unique method of arousing interest in school studies through dramatic presentation.

The association is now in its twenty-sixth year and has a membership of approximately 1200 members, representing practically every college and high school in New England. The officers, besides Professor Davis, the president, are Samuel F. Holmes of Worcester Academy, vice-president; A. B. DeMille of Simmons College, secretary, and Charles Swain Thomas of Harvard University, editor of "The English Leaflet," the official publication of the association.

SMALL SHOE SHOPS GROW IN HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 2—The rise of small manufacturing establishments in the local shoe and allied industries continues to cause wide comment. It is estimated by leather and shoe findings men that cover the local trade that at least 40 small units have engaged in business here since April.

A survey at that time revealed that during the previous 18 months 80 new establishments had sprung up in the industry. A common method of production is to cut your own stock, send the shoes out to be fitted and made at contract, returning them to the origial plant to be packed and shipped.

SHOE PRICE REVISION OF WAGES UNDER WAY

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 2—The price revision to be made in the local shoe industry in the early fall will be made on the basis of competitive prices, it is announced. Both the union and manufacturers are now preparing competitive price data for use in the negotiations.

No formal overtures have been made to date by either party to the working agreement, but the Shoe Workers' Protective Union is expected to soon make formal petition to the Shoe Board for the reopening of price lists January 1. The working agreement provides that prices may be subject to revision January 1 on 90 days notice by either party.

First Woman to Join City's Legal Staff

Frank S. Deland, Corporation Counsel for Boston, and Mrs. Sadie Lipner-Shulman, Who Assumes Office as His Assistant.

YOUNG BOSTON GIRL TO SING MARGUERITE IN GOUNOD'S FAUST

Chestnut Hill Soprano to Be Heard in Rôle Mme. Melba Made Famous

Comparatively few singers, making their debut in grand opera, have been able to appear under the precise and happy circumstances which will surround the appearance of Lucretia Goddard Bush, 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sturgis Bush, of Chestnut Hill, in October, when she sings the role of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust" during the engagement of the San Carlo Opera Company in Boston.

Miss Bush has been singled out by Fortune Gallo, director of the company, as uncommonly well equipped to carry along the tradition upheld in the progress of contemporary opera by Boston girls. Mr. Gallo has found in this newest Boston prima donna an unusual talent both as singer and actress, one which compares favorably with that of Miss Clara Shear, another Boston singer whom Mr. Gallo brought out two seasons ago.

Miss Bush, who will appear upon the programs as "Lucretia Goddard" when she sings Marguerite and, also, Micaela in "Carmen," has received the major part of her training for the opera at the Vinello-Johnson school in Boston. Her childhood friends are here and her family associations touch some of the historic horizons of Boston social and mercantile history.

Many youthful singers have begun their careers with the singing of this lovely rôle, but not all have had the advantage to which Miss Bush is able to look forward, the singing of it before an audience made the more appreciative by a measure of community loyalty for and pride in the singer. Any singer, making her debut under the auspices of such an organization, naturally wishes to sing at her best, but there is perhaps some shade of skill that can only be lent by the artist inspired by a volume of hope and pride compounded of such pride as audiences are able to feel in singers curiously their own.

Mr Gallo has expressed a conviction that for Miss Bush there is an appreciable pathway to fame in her chosen work. He has expressed pleasure in the knowledge that to him has fallen the opportunity, at once task and privilege, of adding one more singer to the lengthening list of American girls sharing the major responsibilities in operatic presentation.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush have watched and assisted the absorption of their daughter in training for a field where opportunity is large and labor must be unremitting. And thus, presently, another "Marguerite" and another "Micaela" will have begun the trip to ascendancy in a profession wherein it has been happily and definitely negated now that European birth is a prerequisite to achievement.

Boston Provides a New Marguerite

MISS LUCRETIA GODDARD BUSH

To Appear With the San Carlo Grand Opera Company in Boston Next Winter.

MILTON'S TAX RATE AT RECORD FIGURE

Reaches $27.80, Highest in the Town's History

The tax rate in the town of Milton has been fixed by the assessors at $27.80, the highest in the history of the town and an increase of $4 as compared with last year. Although real and personal property valuation exceeded last year's figures by almost $2,500,000, the rise of liabilities and decline of assets are said to be the cause. Last year was also the first wherein expenses in the town exceeded $1,000,000.

Total valuation of personal and real property was fixed at $29,988,445. Of this amount $3,427,545 was the valuation placed on personal property. Town appropriations were $832,930, an increase of $148,857 as compared with last year. Although the state tax remains the same, the Metropolitan district and county taxes are higher and the development of bridges of Charles River Basin, and the cleaning of Neponset River involve a greater expense for Milton. In 1918 the tax rate was $10.60.

SIX IN ONE FAMILY BELONG TO MINISTRY

Worcester Man's Father and Four Brothers, Pastors

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—This city has a clergyman whose father and four brothers are also all in the ministry. He is the Rev. Stephen J. Callender, associate pastor of the Wesley Methodist Church, and he believes that his family has established a record in church service that cannot be duplicated in New England.

The Worcester minister is the son of the Rev. Clark Callender, now pastor of the Myrtle Street Church at Scranton, Pa. His four brothers are the Rev. Paul Callender of Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.; the Rev. George Callender, pastor of the Richford (Vt.) Methodist Church, and J. Clark and Edward Callender, who are students at the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., and are supplying pulpits in that vicinity in connection with their theological studies.

All the members of the family, with the exception of George and Stephen, who attended the Boston University Theological School, prepared for the ministry at Drew.

The elder Rev. Mr. Callender was born on a farm, and as a young man had to assume the burden of taking care of the family. He became a school teacher and later was superintendent of schools at Luzerne, Pa. He gave up teaching to enter the ministry 33 years ago, and has served as pastor of nine churches. The father said that he had never urged any of his sons to go into the ministry, but that they felt it was their life work and followed his example.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS INCREASE

Gain of $9,000,000 Shown in Annual Report

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2 (Special)—The preliminary report of Arthur E. Dole, Bank Commissioner, as of June 30, 1926 shows an increase in the savings deposits of the savings banks and the savings departments of trust companies in New Hampshire of $9,243,302.89.

The increase in the guaranty fund for the said period amounts to $891,434.50, and the interest account $511,863.37.

The increase in the gross assets amounts to $10,592,351.76.

The following figures are submitted showing deposits, guaranty fund, interest and total liabilities of the 53 savings banks and 12 savings departments of trust companies:

	1926
Amount due depositors	$181,456,643.64
Guaranty fund	12,380,860.42
Interest	6,721,950.55
Christmas & vacation clubs	378,640.22
Miscellaneous liabilities	220,202.95
Total liabilities	204,158,297.78

COURSE IS OFFERED INDUSTRIAL FOREMEN

A preparatory course of eight lessons for industrial foremen who wish to enter Lowell Institute in the fall will begin Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. under the supervision of the State University Extension. Edwin D. Wilder will be the instructor and the class will meet on Monday and Wednesday evenings in room 15, State House.

This course consists of a review of algebra and geometry and will include the essentials of trigonometry. The instruction has the particular purpose of preparing men to qualify for admission to Lowell Institute Special attention will be given to questions and problems based on past examinations. Certificates will be awarded by the Department of Education to those who complete the course successfully.

LONG TRAIL DRAWS VACATIONISTS TO GREEN MOUNTAINS

Vermont Forest Path to Canada Proves Popular With Tramping Parties

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 2—The Long Trail, which courses lengthwise through Vermont over the summits of the Green Mountain Range, is proving a favorite haunt for vacationists and "hikers" who are making the trek over the "roof of the world." A popular spot from which to make short excursions along the great footpath is the Long Trail Lodge at Sherburne Pass, a few miles east of Rutland, and those in charge of the property state that many motorists crossing the State stop at the pass and make the steep climb to the top of near-by Killington and Pico.

Thus far, comparatively only a few have made the entire hike from the Canadian line to the Massachusetts border, although one Bostonian claimed to have made the tramp from Canada to Sherburne Pass in nine days and was out to travel the entire length in 12 days, thus establishing a record.

Nearly all of the parties who at present are essaying the hike are small in numbers, three to five being the average contingent traveling over the mountains. An average of 10 to 12 persons pass the top of the pass each day, according to those staying permanently at the lodge. Hundreds of tourists stop and make excursions to the caves adjacent to the road and to the top of Deer Leap Cliffs.

Trampers are about evenly divided in the directions they are taking over the trail, although those making short trips generally go south. Almost without exception they are loud in their praise of the condition of the trail, and state that the shelters came through last winter in fine shape.

WASHINGTON ELM SITE COMMEMORATED

Tablet Placed in Pavement at Cambridge

"Here stood the Washington Elm under which George Washington took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775," reads the inscription on a marble tablet the placing of which was being completed today at the corner of Garden and Mason Streets, in Cambridge. The tablet is set flush with the pavement at this point, to facilitate the heavy traffic which now characterizes this section of Cambridge.

Proposals of a monument or arch to mark the former location of the tree, which was blown over by a windstorm about three years ago, were abandoned some time ago, and the City Council, last May, at the suggestion of Mayor Quinn, appropriated $180 for the placing of the tablet.

The lettering on the marker is in copper, which will stand out in relief as traffic wears down the marble.

SHAWMUT NATIONAL OPENS NEW BRANCH

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston opened a new branch office at 168 Summer Street this morning which will serve the Dewey Square district. It is the eighth Shawmut office in Boston and will be known as the South Station office of the bank. Benjamin Hill is manager of the office.

The bank expects to move its Back Bay office from the present temporary location at 265 Huntington Avenue into permanent quarters at 248 Huntington Avenue early in October. The new location is being remodeled to accommodate a complete banking office which will extend the full depth of the building.

CONSTITUTION DAY PLANS

Plans are being completed by Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the First Naval District, with headquarters at the Charlestown Navy Yard, for the observance of "Constitution Day" on Sept. 11, when the Constitution will be open to public inspection. It is estimated that 1000 persons visit "Old Ironsides" daily. A varied program of entertainment is to be arranged and will include athletic events.

BOSTON'S LEGAL DEPARTMENT WELCOMES FIRST WOMAN LAWYER

Mrs. Sadie Lipner-Shulman Becomes Assistant Corporation Counsel—Believes Women Will Fill Important Place in State's Law Procedure

Mrs. Sadie Lipner-Shulman took her place today as an assistant corporation counsel in the Boston law department. She is the first woman lawyer employed professionally in any official legal department in Massachusetts, but she believes the time is near when it will become regarded as essential to the attorney-general, the districts attorney and the corporation counsels and city and town solicitors to have women legal assistants.

Frank S. Deland, Boston corporation counsel, welcomed Mrs. Schulman to her place in the law department. She was at once installed in the office vacated when Daniel J. Kane resigned to enter the campaign for the Democratic nomination for district attorney of Suffolk County. Mrs. Shulman was accompanied by her husband, Charles Shulman, with whom she is associated in the practice of law.

In Charge of Claims

"My work here will be in the management, under direction of Mr. Deland, of the claims division. That was Mr. Kane's work while he was here," said Mrs. Shulman today, as she looked around her office, where several floral designs sent to her by various friends had been effectively placed.

"The fact that a woman is an assistant corporation counsel may be a novelty today," she continued, "but I believe that in a few years the presence of women in state, county, city and town law departments will be essential to the proper conduct of their activities.

"The fact that some candidates for district attorney in Suffolk county are promising to appoint women to that office is but an indication of what is soon to come. The attorney general's office will be broadened in its effectiveness and capacity to deal with all phases of the many legal problems and cases coming before it when a woman is an assistant attorney general.

"The district attorney needs women lawyers, especially in handling domestic relations cases. Then, too, there are many criminal cases and women lawyers will be valuable in conducting the examinations of women who may be involved in these cases.

Bring New Viewpoint

"I think that women will bring to these offices a different viewpoint from that commonly held by men and thus broaden and advance the cause of justice everywhere in the state. There can be no lack of available women attorneys in this state of which there must be 200 or more today. When I was president of the Massachusetts Women Lawyers' Association four or five years ago we had a membership of more than 100 and membership in this organization was not obligatory.

"I think, too, that justice will be better balanced when women serve on our juries, for they will have viewpoints different from many of the men, and as defendants or plaintiffs are entitled to trial of their cases before their peers, justice can better be served when the juries are really representative of our citizenship."

Mrs. Shulman is legislative chairman of the Massachusetts Council of Women and associate editor of the Massachusetts Elephant, a monthly publication issued by active workers in the speaking teams in the Republican Party of the State. She has been a member of the Republican State Committee. In her legal practice she has been engaged in many cases in the Municipal and Superior courts both in the civil and criminal sections and also has appeared before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

HAROLD WILLIAMS JR. ON STATE TICKET

Brookline Man Is Democratic Candidate for Atty.-General

With the announcement today that Harold Williams Jr. of Brookline will be the Democratic State Committee's candidate for Attorney-General, the last important office vacant on the "official" ticket picked by the state organization was filled.

The democratic slate, as it stands at present, consists of Col. William A. Gaston for Governor; David I. Walsh for the United States Senate; Joseph B. Ely of Westfield for Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. Williams for Attorney-General; Major Frank W. Cavanaugh for Secretary of State; David W. England of Pittsfield for State Treasurer, and Strabo V. Claggett of Newton for State Auditor.

Mr. Williams, the latest addition to the Democratic ticket, is an attorney, and has been connected with commercial and banking organizations. For over 15 years he served as chairman of the Brookline Democratic town committee, the Brookline Board of Registration, and as a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1913 he was a candidate for Attorney-General, but was defeated in the primary. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1899 and from Harvard Law School in 1902. After admission to the bar, he joined the office of Moorfield Storey, where he remained for three years.

Nomination papers for representative in Congress from the ninth district are being circulated on behalf of Dr. Edward J. Granger of Winthrop. He is a veteran of the World War and served two terms in the State Senate as a Democrat, in 1909 and 1910.

A political outing to be held by Republicans in northern Middlesex County has been postponed to September 4, when it is expected an organization will be formed.

M. A. C. TO CONDUCT GARDENERS' SCHOOL

Those Interested in Vegetable Growing Invited to Waltham

An invitation to attend the annual Vegetable Growers' Field Day, to be held Wednesday at the Market Garden Field Station in Waltham, from 10 to 4 o'clock, has been extended by the Massachusetts Agricultural College to persons interested in gardening, whether amateur or professional. Officials in charge of the event are desirous of having those who attend present their gardening problems to specialists who will be available throughout the day for personal consultation on the various aspects of plant growing. Facilities will be provided to test soil, and anyone may have samples tested free of charge.

Prof. W. R. Cole, an authority in food preservation, will be present to discuss various phases of home canning and to illustrate his methods with his home canning equipment. Miss Beatrice Billings of the Middlesex County Extension Service, will be present to assist householders in various ways.

The program will open with an address of welcome by John Chandler, trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, immediately after lunch. Lunches may be obtained from a caterer on the grounds. Directions to motorists on how to reach the grounds state that the field station lies to the northeast of Waltham Center, between Waverley and Waltham on Beaver Street.

THREE SEEKING STATE LABOR LEADERSHIP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2 (AP)—Three eastern Massachusetts men are candidates for the presidency of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor which opened its annual convention here today. These are John Van Varzenwyck of Boston, Frank Gifford of Brockton, and Charles H. Finn, president of the Quincy Central labor union.

Co-operative buying and old age pensions are among the subjects of addresses that will be interspersed among the business matters. The speakers scheduled include Francis J. Goode, president of the state department of the American legion.

BIG RICE CROP IN AUSTRALIA

Irrigation Gives Prospects of Largely Increased Yields

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Special Correspondence)—The fact that 2500 tons of rice were grown on the Murrumbidgee irrigation area in New South Wales at the first attempt in a commercial way, has stimulated the public imagination to a notable extent.

The Minister for Customs, H. E. Pratten, the member of the Federal Cabinet more conspicuous than any other in connection with the protectionist policy of Australia, arranged for a visit to the area soon after the fact of the season's yield was made known. The satisfactory marketing of the first of the product, and his conversations with growers, seem to suggest that there can be produced in this State, by the irrigation now available, enough rice to supply the whole Australian demand. The tariff will be so arranged that there will be no degree of competition that will deprive farmers of the fruits of their enterprise. Rice paper mills near the rice farms are now spoken of, and it seems likely that at least one will be established shortly.

Cotton Doing Well

Mention of rice almost invariably prompts questions about cotton. Reports from the country are satisfactory. There have been occasional failures, but more successes. This State, however, is not so far forward as Queensland in the industry. Nevertheless the expectations have not weakened. It is believed that cotton will be a good side line for farmers with families. It may not pay very well to gather with labor that is governed by the awards of the Arbitration Courts, state and federal, but children of farmers will be able to gather small crops, and these small crops multiplied as expected will eventually aggregate a considerable accession to the wealth of New South Wales, and of course, incidentally, the Commonwealth.

Peanuts Growing Popular

Other sidelines for north coast farmers are peanuts and passion fruit. Both are more or less new as a crop, though they have been grown over a lengthy period. The tariff is again the commanding influence so far as peanuts are concerned. Products of the peanut are becoming more popular every year, and there is no reason why New South Wales should not produce all that it consumes. Most of the peanuts hitherto brought to this State came from the countries to the north of Australia, but both Queensland and New South Wales have large areas suited to the nut, and can grow it quite successfully. Some of the other states likewise have soil and climate suited to it. A substantial duty on peanuts will free the market to Australian grown, and farmers will rise to the opportunity.

A "Passions" is the short name given to passion fruit (passiflora edulis). It is egg-shaped, the size of a pullet's egg—though some are larger—and is filled with a perfumed pulp like the gooseberry. There is a demand for it in Great Britain, and likewise throughout Australia and New Zealand. It is used in drinks, in cakemaking, and in various other things, and is likewise esteemed a dessert. Growers are being invited to extend their area of vines. It is pointed out that the small farmer, with a few acres of peanuts, bordered by wire fencing carrying passion fruit vines, can make a comfortable income. The passion fruit does not all have to be picked within a few days. Farmers and their children can pick at intervals, and the market is now always available to afford them a satisfactory return.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, AUG. 2

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)

3:10 p. m.—From Braves Field—Braves vs. Cincinnati. 4:30—News. 5—"The Day in Finance." 5:05—Live stock and meat report. 6:30—Jim Handy and his Bass Point Collegians. 7—"Vacations in New England." 7:05—Shepard Colonial dinner dance. 7:30—Baseball and news. 7:35—Weather. 8:15—From Metropolitan Theater studio. 9:15—The Metropolitan Theater Overture, "Gershwin Melodies," Metropolitan grand orchestra, direction Joseph Klein; Heben Yorke, coloratura soprano; "The Shadow Song," from "Dinorah"; organ solo, "Reciprocity," Del Castillo; stage presentations, "Sea Shore Frolic," by Paul Oscard. 10:15—News. 10:20—Dance music; Lido Venice Orchestra, direction Joe Herman; vocal selections, by Billy Coty and Carl Moore. 11:30—From Metropolitan Theater; organ recital, by Del Castillo.

Tuesday Morning

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club: The Rev. N. J. Ralson, Methodist Church, Mattapan; musical numbers arranged by Mme. Lombard; Bernice Grace Holman, soprano; Master Henry H. Levenson, violinist; Marjorie Mills of the Boston Better Homes Bureau; "Old Gardens," Margaret A. Whiting; Jean Sargent. 11:30—News.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

4:30 p. m.—Joe Ladner's orchestra. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6—News and baseball scores. 8—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist and radio forecast. 8:15—Entertainers. 9—S. S. Dorothy Bradford orchestra: experiences of the sea by Capt. Crawford. 9:30—Ed. Andrews's Nautical dance orchestra.

Tuesday Morning

10:15 a. m.—Arthur Hilson, tenior; Anne Bradford, "The Man of the House and His Hobbies." 10:45—News. 12:45 p. m.—Farmers' produce market report.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:55 p. m.—Markets. 7—Mason-Dixon orchestra. 7:30—Baseball results. 7:33—"Bob" Petterson's Kimball Trio. 8—Capitol Theater Orchestra, under the direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 9:30—Organ recital by Rene Dagenais from the Capitol Theater. 10—Priscilla Beach half-hour. 10:30—Richard Elliott, ukulele, and Ernest La Fortune, novelty pianist. 11—Weather; baseball results.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Blumenthal's Hub Trio. 6:30—News. 7:30—Goldman Band concert. 9—Grand Opera Hour. 10—News. 10:30—Capitol organ.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Troy Hawaiian Four, assisted by Paul Jones of Glens Falls, tenor.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Fox and Tucker. 6:45—Ruth Rodgers, concert soprano. 7—Goldman Band concert. 9—Operatic concert. 11—Rolfe's Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Madison Dinner Orchestra. 6:55—John B. Kennedy. 7—Evelyn Jeane, soprano. 8—Ensemble. 9—Bill and Harvey, Harmony Songs; Cane and Steinlauf, piano duets. 9:30—Harold Leonard's orchestra.

WAHG, New York City (316 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Studio program. 6:45—Maud Hoffman, soprano. 7—Synchrophase Hour. 8—Laurence Ballou, baritone; Edna Zitzmann, pianist. 8:30—Dorathea Rampmaier, contralto. 8:45—John von Aspe, tenor. 9—Lou Hayes, songs with ukulele. 9:15—Orchestra. 9:55—Arlington time signals. 10—Weather forecast. 10:02—Orchestra. 11—Midnight variety program.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

7 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by William W. Porter, C. S. B., under the auspices of nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (360 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Organ recital. 6—Morton dinner music. 6:50—Talk by Arthur Eldred. 7—Traymore dinner music. 7:30—Shelburne dinner music. 8—Ambassador concert orchestra. 8:30—Vessella's concert band. 9—Steeplechase dance orchestra. 9:30—George Olson's dance orchestra. 10—Fry's dance orchestra. 10:30—Silver Slipper dance orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy with boys and girls. 7—Short agro-waves, Charles Shoffner. 7:30—Studio program. 8—Stanley hour. 9—Arcadia dance orchestra. 9:30—Vaudeville. 9:45—Benjamin Franklin dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Recital. 7—Carolyn Thomas, soprano. 7:30—"Boys." 7:45—The Merry Minstrels. 8:30—Duke Moana, Hawaiian. 8:45—Chalfont Sisters, harmony songs. 9—Raymond Vetter, violinist. 9:30—Eddie Campbell and his orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

8 p. m.—Wardman Park trio. 9—Grand opera by the WEAF grand opera company. 10—The United States Army Band Symphonette; Thomas F. Darcy, leader.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)

6 p. m.—Sandman Circle "The Star Child" (Wilde), told by Lady Baltimore. 6:20—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Male Quartet. 8—WBAL Trio; soloist, Walter N. Linthicum, baritone. 9—Dance orchestra, John Lederer, conductor.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Hawaiian Players. 9—Concert.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

7:9 p. m.—Recital by Madam Skeats. 10—Religious program. 11—Supper music.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hollenden Orchestra. 7—Allen Orchestra. 8—Studio program. 11—Emerson Gill's Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

4 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 7:30—Goldman band concert. 9—Detroit orchestra.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner program. 8 to 10—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists, 7:15—Caspar Lingeman Entertainers. 7:45—Courtesy program. 8—Detroit Symphony Orchestra. 11:30—"The Merry Old Chief" and his "Radio Jesters."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert; concert orchestra, Jan Biley, director; Margery Brown Copeland, soprano; Anna Davis Bjerke, accompanist. 7:30—Radio Scouts' Hour. 8—New York program, Grand Opera. 9—Scandinavian Ensemble, under direction of Kristian Knutsen. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores.

WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9 to 12:30—Studio, dance and theater programs.

WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Recital. 10—Dance program.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

William W. Porter, C. S. B., will lecture at Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, Aug. 2, 7 p. m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of nine Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York. WMCA, New York City, will radiocast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

Grange Pilgrimages Prepare Way for Coming Convention

Many Motor Tours Planned—Class of 10,000 Expected to Be Elevated in November

Variety in its activities is one of the striking characteristics of the work of the Grange, the farmers' national fraternity, which has had a continuous existence of almost 60 years, and whose annual convention in Portland, Me., the coming November will be one of the largest fraternal gatherings ever assembled in New England. It is expected to bring together upward of 20,000 members of the organization, with a class in excess of 10,000 to take the seventh degree, the highest step in Grange ritualism.

Frequently these activities present unique features, and this month of August is to see one of these carried into action in the form of the New England automobile pilgrimage to the State University at Orono, Me., to discuss ways and means of contributing to the well-being of the New England farmer, his home and the rural community.

This is the fifteenth season this automobile pilgrimage has been carried out under the auspices of the Grange, but each year gaining in numbers, interest and enthusiasm. The plan of the pilgrimage is unique and so arranged that it costs its participants the minimum sum for a ten days outing. The members drive their own cars, in many cases picking up neighbors until every seat is occupied; each night's stop is planned so that the dormitories of one of the New England state colleges are used for housing purposes, with a uniform charge of only 50 cents per person, per night made possible by the carrying of bedding, towels and other accessories.

Advertises the Grange

Frequent entertainment and meals along the way tendered by local Granges to the passing guests; no overhead expense for the trip except the munificent registration fee of 25c per person, which covers a banner, a flag and all the incidentals of the trip. When 250 to 300 cars are lined up to go whizzing by in a continuous procession, each decorated with a conspicuous Grange banner, flags flying, and all merrily singing, it is probable that everyone living on the 1000-mile route mapped out for this year will at least know there is such an organization as the Grange by the time the last car in the caravan has passed.

The dates this year at Orono are Aug. 16, 17 and 18, and the entire equipment of dormitories at the University of Maine will be thrown open to the visitors and free use of the university buildings tendered for the sessions, while it will be "open house" everywhere in Maine during the stay of the visitors. Although it is a conference of lecturers, any member of the Grange is privileged to attend and that the number at Orono will exceed 1000 is certain.

Last year at the State College in Storrs, Connecticut, over 1200 Grange members signed the register and as nearly as the distances traveled could be computed the Storrs gathering represented 225,000 automobile miles driven.

Different Parties Converge

The Connecticut contingent will spend their first night at the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, then on to Providence, where the Rhode Island tourists will join them Aug. 14; then to Melrose Highlands, Mass., meeting the Massachusetts party, and all driving as far as the State College in Durham, N. H., that night. The next day will be Sunday, Aug. 15, and the New Hampshire and Vermont contingents meanwhile having arrived at Durham, the party will drive to Portland and attend service at the First Baptist Church, in whose exercises the several state Grange chaplains present will participate and all will be radiocast from Station WCSH. Sunday night Bowdoin College at Brunswick will furnish sleeping quarters, and the next day the party will arrive at Orono.

After the conference a 400-mile tour of Aroostook County, Me., will be made, dormitories of the State Normal School at Presque Isle furnishing night quarters. Then will follow a drive through the White Mountains, using on the way the Normal School dormitories at Farmington, Me., one night, and similar buildings at New Hampton, N. H., the second night. Then the party will disband. During the entire route the party will be guided by officers of the state constabulary, those of one state being in waiting at the boundary line to take over the tourists from the officers who have escorted them so far. The drive within the State of Maine will be under the personal direction of Arthur H. Field, chief of the Maine State Constabulary, who is one of the leading officers of the Maine State Grange.

Speakers at Conference

Not only will the two-day conference be featured by such speakers as Louis J. Taber of Ohio, National Grange Master; Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, and others, but each state will have an allotment of a portion of the program.

Each state period will be presided over by the state lecturer, the six latter officers being prominent citizens of their own communities. Two of them are women, Mrs. R. J. Witham of Connecticut, and Mrs. Walter Rodman of Rhode Island; three of them are members of a state legislature, Angier L. Goodwin of Massachusetts; Arthur W. McDaniel of New Hampshire and Merle J. Harriman of Maine; with A. W. Lawrence, the Vermont lecturer, one of the recognized farm leaders of his state. O. L. Martin of Vermont, National Lecturer and former state commissioner of agriculture, will also participate in the conference.

At the same time this unique New England Grange pilgrimage is going on similar events will be undertaken in Pennsylvania and Michigan. Pennsylvania Granges will assemble for a ten days camping experience at Center Hall, near State College, where the county Grange owns a big tract of land and complete fairground equipment. Here a veritable city of tents suddenly appears, the Grange campers do their own cooking and housekeeping, have a real outing for a week, and hold daily sessions with the subjects of rural betterment, civic responsibilities and higher standards of living as taught by the Grange featured as topics.

The Michigan Plan

The Michigan plan is a tour, picking up automobile family parties from the membership all over the State, assembling them at Lansing, where a start is also made from the State University headquarters, thence a drive through Indiana and Ohio to Kentucky, with the Mammoth Cave the ultimate objective point.

Every night a camp stop is made within the limits of some welcoming city, and there enthusiastic open-air programs are carried out, in which local granges, chambers of commerce and other organizations join. This pilgrimage will occupy about two weeks, and upward of 500 members of the organization will make the trip this year. In former years similar Grange trips from Michigan have been made to Niagara Falls, to Washington, and in 1923 to Concord, Lexington and Plymouth, Mass.

Such automobile pilgrimages as these conducted by the Grange, it is explained, tend to broaden the vision of all participating, by carrying them far away from the home environment, making them see, hear and think about entirely new things, learn from the experiences of others and gather wisdom along the way.

STATE GAME FARMS TO FREE HUNDREDS OF YOUNG PHEASANTS

More than 14,000 pheasant eggs have been distributed this year by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game, and within the next few weeks, it is expected to liberate several thousand young birds, an announcement from the division states.

Last year approximately 4500 young pheasants were liberated throughout the State, together with 2000 adult birds. In addition to these 2500 young birds were cared for by private clubs and were liberated early in the spring.

The division announces that it is difficult to forecast the exact output from its game farms this year, but it expects that many more than in any previous year will be distributed.

Massachusetts maintains four game farms, located at East Sandwich, Marshfield, Ayer, and North Wilbraham. The public is invited to visit any of the farms, where thousands of young chicks are being hatched and reared. Incubators and brooder houses have entirely supplanted hens. Massachusetts was the first state to inaugurate this plan.

C. H. WRIGHT SEEKS PLACE IN CONGRESS

Pittsfield District Attorney Files Nomination Papers

Charles H. Wright of Pittsfield, district attorney in the Western District of Massachusetts, today filed official papers for the Republican nomination to Congress, opposing Allen T. Treadway, present Congressman.

Mr. Wright was born in Hinsdale of a family which has been resident there since the land was acquired from its Indian owners. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1888, was graduated from Williams College in 1892 and from the George Washington University Law School in 1894. While studying law he acted as secretary for Ashley B. Wright, United States Congressman, his uncle, who was serving from the same district in which he is now running.

Mr. Wright entered the Governor's Council in 1915, in the last year of the Walsh administration, later serving under Governor McCall when Calvin Coolidge was Lieutenant-Governor.

Thomas D. Lavelle, Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County, under Joseph Pelletier, today filed papers for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney in Suffolk. Beside the necessary certified names filed, Mr. Lavelle said that at home and at his office he has 10,000 more names signed to his nomination papers.

SALE OF ARMS TO TURKEY ALLEGED BY BRITISH PAPER

(Continued from Page 1)

menacing disappointment of the hope that the Great War would end war—is bound up at every turn with armament sales and armament loans from great powers to smaller ones. Are we, who in the main have stood honorably aside from this deplorable development, to be dragged now into its vortex?"

Debate in Parliament

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor tried to ascertain the foundation of the Chronicle's charges but was handicapped by the fact that it is "bank holiday," when Cabinet ministers are absent from their posts.

Well-informed circles, however, are not undisposed to attempt to deny them categorically without further investigation. There is a disposition to minimise the importance of the alleged transaction, on the ground that vast quantities of rifles have been available continuously in European markets ever since the Great War and that weapons as destructive as those which the Chronicle says have been offered to Turkey could have been obtained by that power from other sources.

The whole question is expected to be brought up in Parliament, as the feeling here is strong that trade in war materials ought to be abolished altogether

Brethren of the Triple Links Have Proud Day in Maine

Laying Corner Stone for I. O. O. F. Home at Auburn, Me. W. P. Wadleigh of Bar Harbor, Grand Master, in Center, With Other Officials at Ceremony.

COUNCIL SCANS TABLED BILLS

Considers Taking Up Loan Orders Totaling $1,547,000 for Action

Boston City Council met this afternoon to consider appropriations before it aggregating $1,547,000. Of these, loans for $1,515,000 have been recommended for adoption by Mayor Nichols and the five different improvements they comprehend will become effective, unless rejected or withdrawn after Aug. 20 of this year.

These bills were filed on June 21, and, following tabling of the loan and transfer order from Mayor Nichols for the appropriation of $432,000 for the purchase of part of the snow-removal equipment recommended by the emergency committee the orders which are before the council today were likewise tabled.

When the council met today there was some discussion among several of the members as to the proposition some advanced to take certain of the loan orders from the table and put them to vote before the council, where it would be necessary for two-thirds to favor them to insure passage. The Councilmen interested in the improvements for which the money is provided in the orders now lying on the table were opposed to action, as they will be effective soon if the council fails to act.

The first order, that for an appropriation of $70,000 for the rebuilding of the Broadway Bridge in South Boston, by the bridge division of the Department of Public Works, was read on July 12 and favored by a vote of 19 to 3.

The order for the expenditure of $45,000 for the rebuilding of the West Newton Street Bridge by the bridge division was also allowed to pass by the same vote.

For the constructing of the East Boston pumping station and sewer outlet a loan of $650,000 is proposed to be made through the issue of short term serial bonds and outside the city's debt limit. This order was not brought to vote before the council as such but was placed on the table.

An order for the issue of $250,000 in serial terms bonds to be issued outside the debt limit for the widening and improvement of River Street under the direction of the Board of Street Commissioners, was also placed on the table.

Through the same action the Mayor's order, pursuant to an act by the last Legislature for the issue of bonds for a loan of $500,000 for the widening and repaving of Ashland and Oakland Streets by the street commissioners is a fifth order on the table and awaiting action before Aug. 20.

ODD FELLOWS ATTEND AUBURN CEREMONIAL

AUBURN, Me., Aug. 2 (Special)—The corner stone of the new Odd Fellows' Home in this city was laid last week by the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows who had gathered here from all sections of the State.

The new structure will cost around $100,000 and will include 50 rooms besides quarters for the help. It is expected that it will be completed for dedication by next spring. Wyman O. Wadleigh of Bar Harbor, Grand Master, laid the corner stone, assisted by Josiah Winship of Westbrook, Acting Grand Chaplain; other speakers included Mayor Fred A. Walton of Auburn, Mayor R. J. Wiseman of Lewiston and Judge Charles O. Small of Madison.

BACK BAY GARAGE PERMIT REVOKED

(Continued from Page 1)

ship of 350. It provides social activities for the students and looks after their welfare in the homes they have temporarily chosen.

"The Church of the Messiah on St. Stephen Street, next to the Students' Union, was represented at the hearing by the church pastor in opposition to the license. He said that every effort was being made to keep the reputation of the neighborhood as a residential center up to the standard it now enjoys, and that a public garage located and maintained as set forth in the license would lower the character of the neighborhood.

"After a personal survey of the site of the intended location and the surroundings thereof, I am convinced that the keeping, storage and sale of gasoline in a building in this locality, as set forth in the said license, would be a source of annoyance to the occupants of adjacent buildings and a detriment to the best interests of the property owners; that it would lower the residential character of the neighborhood in the vicinity of said garage, and be against the welfare of the community.

"I, therefore, do hereby revoke the license granted to the said Opera Garage, Inc., by the Board of Street Commissioners, to keep, store and sell gasoline, 2000 gallons in tank underground and in tanks of cars, at 127 St. Stephen Street, in the city of Boston."

U. S. DAIRY PRODUCTS EARNINGS

United States Dairy Products Corporation reports net earnings available for interest on 8½ per cent notes, depreciation federal taxes and dividends of $508,053 for the five months ended May 31, compared with $277,919 for the like period of last year. Sales were $5,067,481, compared with $3,353,420; gross profit $2,600,930, compared with $1,417,778, and operating expenses $1,453,660, compared with $1,106,922.

Voisin Car's Tests in France Promise Efficient New Model

Finely-Balanced Engine, Running Without Perceptible Vibration, Forms Feature—American Design Along Similar Lines Is Predicted

In 1923, the makers of the Voisin car in France began experimenting with a model which they intended to be the last word in efficiency. This car has just been released and is very interesting. It has a six-cylinder sleeve-valve engine, with a bore of 67mm. and a stroke of 110mm., giving a total cylinder capacity of 2327 c. c. It is rated at 14 h. p. in France.

The most noticeable feature of this machine is the balance of the engine. Mounted on testing frames, some of the cars were shown in action, while others were at rest. Without looking at the revolution counter it was almost impossible to tell, from ordinary observation, whether or not the engine was running. There was no perceptible vibration anywhere, and noise was distinguishable by its almost complete absence. In fact, with the shop in action the eye had to detect what the ear missed. Balancing a coin on top of the cylinder block showed nothing at all, there being no change of position at any time while the engine was running.

This car was recently tested on the road track at Montlbery, where the French Grand Prix was run in 1925, with the following results: Flying kilometer in 30 seconds, standing start kilometer in 49 seconds, kilometer from standing start to standing finish 46 seconds; kilometer from flying start to standing finish 33 seconds.

Two sleeves, aluminum pistons, a one-piece crankshaft, and dry crank case pressure lubrication are employed. A special point in the lubrication system is the placing of small holes through the upper portion of the connecting big-ends and bushes. The oil outlet orifices in the crankpins come opposite to these holes each time that a crankpin reaches the top of its stroke. A small drop of oil is thus allowed to escape and is projected upwards at an angle to assist cylinder lubrication. The oil arriving from the pump enters the forward end of the crankshaft in the usual way.

The car has one door on each side, which are very wide and seem to overlap the body along the back edge. This gives an effect of greater length than is actually the case. The windows are narrow and run the entire length of the top, which is mounted flush at front and rear. A trunk is set at the rear, behind which is a spare tire. This also increases the length over-all.

Wire wheels and balloon tires are used, while the wheel guards are semi-circular in shape, with a long narrow running board, with tool box near the front wheel. The whole vehicle is very smart in appearance, and within the next year the lines of this car will be duplicated in an American car of the medium class, it is predicted.

DAWES REPARATION EXPERTS CONFER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 2—The Dawes committee of reparation experts held a meeting at the Bank of England on Saturday. It was the first time that such a conference had been held outside Berlin. Seymour Parker Gilbert, the Agent-General, attended, and while the proceedings were secret, it is reported that the committee found the reparation plan working smoothly, especially regarding the recent earnings of German railways.

'GAS' FROM COAL NEW MOTOR FUEL

(Continued from Page 1)

good railways, a stable currency, good schools attended by 1,300,000 Filipino children. The islanders are devoting 27.5 per cent of their revenues to their schools. "There is practically no anti-American feeling." The speaker said he had met a school principal whose grandfather had been a tree-dweller, and many others occupying responsible positions whose parents were common Taos.

"The 24 years of civil government in the islands are divided into two equal parts by the year 1913. Up to that time the Americans commanded the situation and numbered 35 per cent of the government officials, holding most prominent positions. After that time 'Filipinization' set in, till today Americans number hardly 3 per cent of the government's personnel." Dr. Duggan said the arguments advanced by opponents to Philippine independence are that Filipinos are incapable of self-government; that they have no interest in the welfare of the common Taos; that they are poor business men, and do not appreciate what the loss of the present reciprocal free trade with the United States would mean.

"The American in the Philippines considers that the Filipino takes the matter of his military security altogether too lightly. His is a small nation of 11,600,000 which could not possibly defend itself against a predatory power were the Americans to withdraw. No American in the Philippines believes for an instant that the Filipinos would be permitted to go their own way, were the tie severed that binds the islands to the United States. When pressed for an answer as to the power that would take the place of the United States, he usually replies that it might be the Dutch or the English, but that it would probably be the Japanese."

Dr. Duggan said he does not believe in immediate independence "but not for the reasons usually put forward, and which have been expressed in the foregoing paragraphs." He added that he is "very much in favor of the principle of the bill introduced by Congressman Fairfield in the last session of Congress. The bill provides that at the end of 20 years, the people of the Philippines should vote whether they wish to retain or to sever their connection with the United States."

Mr. Guevara, speaking in behalf of Philippine independence, recalled that of 74 bills passed at the last session of the Legislature, 24 were vetoed by the Governor-General.

"The present situation is not only unfortunate but intolerable for both peoples. Upon one point all must agree. A change of political status is necessary and a policy must be adopted which will definitely resolve the existing difficulties." He concluded, "While standing four-square for independence, I submit the suggestion for an alternative policy. If at present the United States will not give us immediate independence, at least we should be granted, as a logical step toward the realization of our aspiration for freedom, the privilege of formulating our own constitution and of conducting our own domestic affairs."

The time when Cadillac automobiles will get 21 miles to a gallon of gasoline and the Fords and Chevrolets will give their pleased owners 35 miles on the same gallon, is only a few years distant, Professor Haslam told the half hundred chemists in the round table on "chemistry in world affairs."

New type automobiles, made lighter and with smaller but more powerful engines, new type motor fuels with all the "knock" eliminated, and gasoline possibly developed from coal, were forecast. An improved automobile is only delayed by the problem of developing and distributing "knockless" gasoline, chemically treated, over the Nation, he declared.

Both Prof. Haslam and Mr. Newell strongly attacked "political bungling" at Muscle Shoals, stating that the Alabama water power development should be used for manufacturing purposes, rather than for nitrate production, as proposed by the Coolidge Administration.

American gasoline will not last longer than between 10 and 75 more years, Professor Haslam said, but already natural science has thrown into the discard the possibility of Senator La Follette's widely quoted forecast of "dollar gasoline" made three years ago. The new motor fuel will come from converting coal and cheap lignites, not now industrially available, into liquid fuels. In other words while economists and publicists have been disturbed over the world problem arising from failing oil supplies, chemists have gone about removing those problems.

"It has been stated that oil is the principal present-day international irritant, and that the future peace of the world hinges to a large degree on the satisfactory solution of the petroleum problem. It is probably safe to say that the solution of converting coal into oil will have more influence on world peace than any disarmament conference yet held or contemplated."

Taking up the processes for converting coals into liquid fuels, Prof. Haslam spoke particularly of the Borgius process, which turns coal or low grade lignites into oil by high pressure hydrogenation, and the process developed by Franz Fisher of Germany which turns coal into water gas and thence into light oils and gasoline. Mr. Fisher told Professor Haslam last year, the latter stated, that Germany has definitely decided to make itself independent of the United States for gasoline and oil by chemical means.

In the United States Professor Haslam said, there is unlimited coal for nitrate fertilizers or chemical energy which can be converted readily into ammonia, but which is only 25 per cent efficient when converted into electrical energy. Why then, when the Muscle Shoals electrical development is completed he asked, should it not be used for electric power just as it is, and rely on coal to produce ammonia necessary for fertilizers?

Displacing Steam

Professor Haslam predicted that mercury and other new boiler fluids might eventually be used in collaboration with, or to replace altogether, steam in driving power plants. He cited an instance at Hartford, Conn., where a mercury boiler gets as high as 48 per cent efficiency compared with about half that in a straight steam outfit.

As another potential form of energy, he said that there is no reason, theoretically, why carbon in coal could not be burned in an electric-chemical cell to produce power direct, just as a zinc cell does at present. Although so far experiments in this line have not proved industrially practical, he predicted that in 40 years, the coal of the nation might be burned that way, with almost 100 per cent efficiency in conversion into power.

Distributing New Gasolines

"The type of gasoline engine will be changed within a few years to suit the new chemical anti-knocking fuels," he said. "Manufacturers cannot put out the new type of high compression engine until the improved chemically-treated gasolines are widely distributed for motorists. That is the change going on today. The more efficient engine will be lighter, so that the car will likewise be lighter, besides getting much higher mileage per gallon."

The cars of a few years hence, he said, will operate with efficiencies not now considered possible. Development and introduction of anti-detonating compounds like tetra-ethyl lead, he said, will permit saving of 40 per cent of the gasoline.

At this year's figure of American consumption of about 11,000,000,000 gallons this saving will amount to over $800,000,000 annually, "thus at one stroke chemistry takes the first rank in promoting national economy," he said.

Mr. Newell said that coal beds of small value today may be used in the future through low temperature carbonization, or a process of "cooking the coal" rather than burning it. By "cooking" coal, the valuable by-products are given off which are now wasted. He urged the linking up into super-power systems of small steam power plants with hydroelectric plants.

LADY ASTOR TELLS OF ENGLAND ON INFORMAL VISIT TO BOSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

spicuous fact with respect to the recent peace parade held in England that while the women paraded enthusiastically for peace arbitration few of them would even discuss industrial arbitration.

It was inevitable that Lady Astor should be asked her views on prohibition. She smiled as one having expected the question and having somewhat reluctantly decided what she would say. "In the opinion of all right-thinking people," she said, "prohibition is the ideal. I think the United States can never return to the common use of liquor which was the custom before the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted. And despite the unusual activities of the wets, I believe that the amendment will never be repealed.

"It seems to me that we should be happiest with reflecting that, while the difficulties incident to the establishment of prohibition are making a deep and often troublesome impression on this generation the next generation will receive the benefit of all the measures that have been undertaken in behalf of prohibition and will experience none of the social and political aggravations that were perhaps bound to be the result of the early processes in any such great campaign. As for England, there is no question of prohibition since as yet we have not even local option."

Visit Points of Interest

Lady Astor was met at the pier by Mr. Gibson and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw of Pride's Crossing. Although she intended to lunch and to board the 5 o'clock boat for Bangor on her way to Dark Harbor, Lady Astor was particularly anxious that her children should see something of points of Boston historical interest.

Having said happily that she intended hereafter to cross the Atlantic at least once a year because everyone on board the Samaria was so considerate, the children could play at will all over the boat and no one attempted to force her attention away from complete relaxation Lady Astor had, therefore, no need to "rest" after debarkation, but motored with the children immediately tod Faneuil Hall and the Old State House where she plotted for them in brief, illuminating fashion the stirring events for which the two old landmarks have been the hallowed background.

Thence the party visited The Christian Science Publishing House and The Mother Church. In the Publishing House, while Lady Astor talked informally with friends, Jacob, 7 years old and gravely delighted with his first sight of the United States, and Michael, his elder by two years or so, paid a visit first to the telegraph room and then to the composing room.

See Linotype's Intricacies

The linotype machines which have been a source of as keen interest to many of their elders, took the complete absorption of the children. Jacob thought it was jolly that the little pressing of a key should actually make a letter in metal. Michael thought so, too, and was further amused that, upon its appearance in the little slot, it should be so hot some covering must be put around it before it could be picked up.

Both Jacob and Michael thought nothing could be beter than to have their names made in capitals to carry away, when a compositor wanted to know if they would like it. Lady Astor, coming briskly through the upper end of the room just then, hastened to the machine and exclaimed to the operator: "Oh, if you knew what is in store for me after this! Now they'll want to print for tweeks. You don't know them as I do! I shan't forget you. . . . I shan't be allowed to." But Michael and Jacob did not even hear her, for they were too absorbed in the two white envelopes that had been fetched to hold the hot slips of metal on which their names were so satisfactorily graven in nice big letters.

Thence the party went to the press room. From the more casual glances of the children at the great rumbling machines it was to be inferred they vastly preferred the linotypes. To be sure the linotypes were doubtless more in their own terms for did not Michael say once, "Oh—I know—I have a little hand one, and you press the type on a pad of ink. . ."

Had Excellent Crossing

Lady Astor had intended to take the children to a characteristically American game of baseball, but this looked, at noon, to be problematical. Phyllis, calm and straight and taller than her mother, with a measure, already, of her mother's forthrightness, said the crossing had been excellent. "Oh, just a little fog, but nothing like a London fog."

It was to be expected that, for the afternoon, Lady Astor would turn the attention of the children to others among the points of local historic interest. Harvard University, perhaps, and the literary neighborhoods of Cambridge.

Lady Astor has lived in Boston and knows it thoroughly. It is known that she has a great fondness for some of its historic and literary shrines, and it was inevitable that on the occasion of this first visit of the children to Boston she should wish them to visit, however fleetingly, some of the spots which have become familiar to them through poetry of the older fashion and the literary legends which any American-born woman—she was Nancy Langhorne of Virginia—inevitably hands on to her children. After three weeks at Dark Harbor the Astors will go to Virginia for a series of visits.

LIBRARY TRUSTEESHIP FOR GORDON ABBOTT

Gordon Abbott, chairman of the board of directors of the Old Colony Trust Company, was today named by Mayor Nichols to be a trustee of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Abbott was appointed by the Mayor to take the place on the board left vacant by the recent resignation of Judge Michael J. Murray.

Patrick H. O'Connor of the Grove Hall section of Dorchester was appointed by Mayor Nichols to be a member of the Board of Election Commissioners. He is named to take the place of Thomas E. Goggin of South Boston whose term of office recently expired. Mr. O'Connor was a member of the State Senate some years ago and is now an assistant cashier in the water division of the Department of Public Works.

In Providence

MANY merchants, representing almost every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. When you are shopping in Providence, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.

MRS. FERGUSON ASKED TO QUIT

Texas Democrats Want Her to Keep Promise Made Before Primary

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 2 (Special)—Following Governor Miriam A. Ferguson's announcement that she would comply with a campaign agreement to resign "immediately," should the Texas primary vote show that Dan Moody, attorney-general, had led her in the governor's race, by resigning after adjournment of the special session of the Legislature called for Sept. 13, a majority of the Texas Democrats county conventions held Saturday either requested, insisted on, or demanded Mrs. Ferguson's "immediate" retirement from office.

Other county conventions either took no action or voted down similar resolutions in the interest of political harmony. Practically all county conventions were controlled by Moody supporters and elected Moody delegates to the state convention at San Antonio in September.

Many counties passed resolutions opposing an investigation of state departments as invited in Governor Ferguson's call for the special session, until the newly elected legislature meets in January, giving as reason that too many present legislators have appeared before the Governor and State departments as attorneys seeking contracts, pardons, or other favors for clients to insure fair and full investigations.

Several conventions adopted resolutions favoring a law prohibiting members of the legislative body from representing clients or friends seeking favors from the Governor or any state department.

Some county conventions requested a special session of the Legislature to consider nothing but validation of road bonds invalidated by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Archer County case.

Harmony was restored between the Wurzbach and the Creager-Nolte factions of the Republican Party in the county convention at San Antonio and both factions agreed to support Congressman Harry M. Wurzbach, nominated to succeed himself, and to work for a united Republican state ticket in the November election.

However, in Congressman Wurzbach's home county, Guadaloupe, a stinging resolution was adopted declaring the Republican primaries were conducted by a "ring" that brought reproach on the party in Texas and requesting the appointment of a congressional committee to "investigate pernicious political activity of federal officeholders in Texas in said primary in flagrant violation of federal laws and civil service rules and regulations."

WOMAN OUT TO AID BIRDS AND INDIANS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Citizens of Florida are strongly in favor of converting a portion of the Everglades land of their State into a permanent sanctuary for birds and wild animals, Mrs. Minnie Moore Willson of Kissimmee, Fla., said in an interview at the Grand Hotel. She came to New York, she said, to further the movement to secure 100,000 acres, which are practically worthless for agricultural purposes, for use as a national bird reservation.

Mrs. Willson, who has devoted many years to the cause of the Seminole Indian of Floriad, and who, with her husband, aided in securing 100,000 acres of the Everglades land in 1917 as a permanent home for these red men, now hopes for an appropriation to give them a new start on this land. A commission, of which her husband, who is the secretary of the society known as the Friend of the Florida Seminoles, is a member, has been appointed to look into the conditions and the status of the Seminole Indians today.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL HAS PASSED ON

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Israel Zangwill, perhaps the greatest contemporaneous commentator on Jewish life, playwright and man of letters, has passed on. His literary reputation was won in 1882 by his novel "The Children of the Ghetto."

Mr. Zangwill was an ardent Zionist and founded the International Jewish Territorial Organization. He visited the United States in 1904, 1908 and 1923. During his latter visit he evoked much controversy over the political status of Zionism. The first dramatic work he attempted alone was "Six Persons," written in 1892. "Children of the Ghetto" he dramatized in 1899. "The Melting Pot" came in 1908, and "The War God" was first produced in 1911. He wrote a number of other plays and besides fiction he wrote prose studies of Heine, La Salle, Spinoza and other prophets of latter-day Israel.

CHANGE IN RE-ENTRY PERMITS ANNOUNCED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Harry E. Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration, has ordered that applications for re-entry into the United States must now be applied for in Washington. Heretofore they might be obtained at the field offices of the immigration service. The permits will be forwarded to any office designated by the applicant, and must be called for in person.

The custom of mailing permits for re-entry to foreign addresses to those who found it necessary to leave the country before such permits were granted will be discontinued.

WEMBLEY SITE MAY GO TO AMERICAN FIRM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 2—The Wembley Exhibition site is to be put to a new use. Negotiations are understood to be approaching completion for the sale to an American automobile manufacturing combine of some of the chief buildings, including the engineering hall and the hall of industries, for conversion into a self-contained factory.

The prospective purchaser's identity has not been disclosed, but the Westminster Gazette names the General Motors Corporation and Willys Overland Crossley Ltd.

In the Lighter Vein

Two Negro recruits were discussing the merits of the buglers in their respective regiments.

"Boy," said one, "de buglah of mah regiment, when he blow, Gabriel lends an ear."

"Say," said the other, "does yo' all know what happen when our buglah blow? Why, Ah looks at th' beans on mah plate an' Ah says, 'Strawberries, behave yo'selves! Yo' is crowdin' de whip cream right off mah plate."

—Life

Mother: "Yes, dear, this is the English Channel."
Child: "But it can't be, Mummy—I don't see any ladies in swimming."

She (first time at ball game): "What's the excitement now, Jack?"

Her Escort: "That man stole a base."

She: "How can they say such a mean thing? The bases are all there—I can see them."—*Boston Transcript.*

"How would you figure out the horsepower of a car?"

"Well," replied Farmer Brown, "I reckon I'd open up the hood and count the 'plugs.'"

"Hello. Is this the Weather Bureau?"

"Yes."

"How about a shower tonight?"

"All right.," came back the facetious voice, "but don't take all the hot water."

"It's raining and my wife is down town."

"That's all right; she'll probably step in some shop."

"That's just it!"

A Miss Cottle has taken a letter from the Lady Mayoress of London to the Lady Provost of Edinburgh by motorcycle. People still seem chary of trusting their correspondence to the post office. —*Punch.*

"I see you have a sign in your store, 'We Aim to Please,'" remarked the customer.

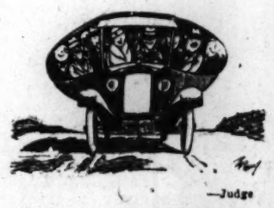
"Certainly," replied the proprietor; "that is our motto."

"Well," continued the customer, "you ought to take a little time off for target practice."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

It is predicted that we shall soon do our shopping by airplane. That is certainly about the best way to reach some of the prices asked in these days.—*Humorist.*

Teacher: "What do we use straw for?"

Johnny: "Votes and ice cream soda."—*Boston Globe.*



—Judge

What this country needs is a good small car with flexible sides.

"It isn't altogether improbable," writes in I. G. S., "that the jelly fish gets its jelly from the ocean current."

Summer Time in Washington

Certain flowering trees in Washington are at their best in the summer when many Washingtonians are elsewhere. The wonderful waxen white blossoms of the broad-leaved magnolias in Lafayette Square have gone unnoticed except by the few who wait for them. The crepe myrtles are numerous and their wonderful hues of rose and lavender glorify many a commonplace back yard. Then there is the Persian acacia, exotic in appearance and with a peculiar scent. One of these trees near the entrance to the White House offices attracts much attention. It having showed signs of not being in very good condition, a few years ago, the men in charge of the White House grounds gave it particular attention, and since then its crop of fragrant blossoms has rewarded their care.

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Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, was asked at a recent press conference what he thought about George Bernard Shaw's recent outburst against capitalism. Mr. Hoover, regarded as extremely sympathetic with the capitalist system in the United States, refused to be drawn into overseas controversies.

"I'm sure anything Mr. Shaw said must have been interesting—also entertaining," he answered evasively. Then turning to the safer subject of the British Government ban which prevented radiocasting of the after-dinner remarks of "G. B. S.," Mr. Hoover drew a lesson against Government control of radio. It is in order to avoid such situations, he believes, that the United States Government had better steer a wide course around Government ownership and direct control of radiocasting, so that there may be no suspicion of Government censorship.

"So long as the industry remains in private hands, every fellow can say what he likes into the microphone," he concluded.

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Ruanda and Urundi, Cameroon and Andorra, Tanganyika and Liechtenstein—what and where are they? Perfectly good and recognized countries, every one of them, as recorded on the latest report of the State Department on the status of the immigration quotas for the present year; but the names sound as if they came out of some old book of adventure; more legendary than geographical. A bit more familiar are the Cameroons, Iraq, Muscat, Nepal and San Marino; and yet these countries, which have been assigned immigration quotas and which, according to the records, are sending native sons and daughters to become American citizens, are so little known, so infrequently mentioned in the daily press, that few outside of State Department officials could give their location and boundaries.

GULF STATES PROSPER

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—A survey by the research department of the National Association of Credit Men shows that good business and credit conditions, with prospects of continuing improvement, exist in the Gulf States, it is announced.

CITIZENS TO AID PRISON REFORM

Committee Named by Judge to Plan Improvement in Chicago Jail

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Preliminary steps have been taken by a committee named by Judge John P. McGoorty of the Superior Court and appointed by Peter M. Hoffman, sheriff, as an advisory group to help remedy conditions in the Cook County jail which recently underwent legal investigation resulting in the dismissal of several employees. In the course of the investigation guards testified to liquor traffic in the jail and to other irregularities.

The committee, it is reported, may aid in establishing the merit system at the jail so that all employees must show by examination that they are properly fitted for their positions, and an attempt may be made to classify the warden under civil service rules.

"The existing crisis" said judge McGoorty, "seemed to make necessary the appointment of a committee of citizens who are familiar with jail conditions, and are disinterested in politics, and are imbued with the spirit of public service. It is not intended that this committee will take over the duties of the sheriff but it will aid in instituting a merit system. Let there be assurance that none of the employees need be perturbed. The committee will treat them with the utmost fairness. Every honest employee may feel his position is secure."

DISARMAMENT TOPIC OF GOODWILL CONGRESS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"Moral issues of disarmament" and "America's responsibility and method for international co operation" are central themes of the International Goodwill Congress to be held Nov. 10, 11 and 12 in Pittsburgh, Pa., by the World Alliance for International Friendship through the churches.

This was stated in a message received from Harry N. Holmes, field secretary. It will be the eleventh annual meeting of the World Alliance and will constitute a congress on moral issues of disarmament.

MANITOBAN INDUSTRIES SHOW GREAT ACTIVITY

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—As an indication of the industrial development that is taking place in Winnipeg and district, J. M. Davidson, secretary of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba, told the Kiwanis Club of St. Boniface in an address that last year Manitoban factories operated at practically 85 per cent capacity. An eastern Canadian automobile tire manufacturing concern is planning the erection of a factory in Winnipeg to take care of the demand in western Canada for automobile tires. In communicating with the industrial development board, the concern in question stated that $12,000,000 worth of tires are used in the west annually. They proposed to put up a plant having an intial capacity of 47,000 tires a year.

The board reported progress on the part of the Manitoba Sugar Company in securing a plant for Winnipeg for the manufacture of sugar from beets grown in the Province. A United States sugar beet company has the matter under advisement at present, and is to send its experts into Manitoba to report on the proposition. Many of the local industrial plants have built additions this year, and work has started on a factory for the construction of corrugated boxes and containers, a new industry for Winnipeg.

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOLS URGED

Traveling Courses Offered by Farm, Marketing and College Groups Advised

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Sound teaching methods through local co-operative schools and less propaganda are advocated by Walton Peteet of Washington, D. C., secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations, who attended the American Institute of Co-operation at its second annual session here.

According to his plan, such schools would be conducted jointly by the agricultural colleges, farm organizations and the co-operatives. They would move from one community to another, giving instruction to all co-operative members in a particular locality. During the last two years Mr. Peteet said he had been experimenting along this line and had been impressed by its potential importance to the success of co-operative marketing.

Public Schools' Importance

"Breadth of understanding," he declared, "makes a man a co-operator, much in the same manner that breadth of understanding makes a man democratic. We have a striking analogy between free government and co-operative marketing. Free government is impossible with an ignorant electorate. In the same way true co-operation is impossible with an uninformed membership.

"We in this country have maintained our free government through the foresight of our forefathers who established our public school system. Similarly, the permanency of co-operative marketing can be best assured through the educational mediums I have outlined."

The institute heard reports of the increased interest being taken by women in the co-operative movement. The idea was suggested by Howard A. Cowden of Columbia, Mo., representing the Missouri Farmers' Association.

Women's Co-operative

"Farm women are playing a big part in the co-operatives of the association," he said. "At the last convention more than 1000 women were in attendance. They have formed their own auxiliary organization called 'The Women's Progressive Farmers Association of Missouri,' which was the first real farm women's organization in the country."

Mr. Cowden's message has stimulated discussion as to the part women are to play in the co-operative movement of the future. It was developed that in many sections of the country women are signing association contracts and making excellent association members. It was also related that many farm women have taken over the complete management of poultry.

Thus far 27 states have been represented at the institute sessions, with four co-operators from Canada, two from China, two from South Africa and one each from Denmark and England.

ASKS PRIMARY REPEAL

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 2 (AP)—Nathan E. Cook, Cleveland, has filed with the Secretary of State petitions containing 242,000 signatures in the proposal to do away with the direct primary by constitutional amendment. If the petitions be finally approved, the proposition will appear on the November election ballots for a vote of the people.

The Island of Malta, Its Present and Past Told In Its New Stamps

Egypt Has Two Recent Issues; Zanzibar to Have New Series for First Time in Thirteen Years

DIMINUTIVE in size as it is rich in historic interest, Malta has issued some really attractive stamps, and the new series which has just been put into circulation is both artistic and appropriate in design. The subjects which have been adopted are on the lines of those issues which portray the country's present status side by side with the historic past, and should prove of interest to all.

There are six different designs. That for the lower denominations—½d. brown, 4d. black and vermilion, and 4½d. violet and yellow—is very similar in appearance to the current issues for British Guiana, and shows a medallion of King George in the upper right-hand part of the stamp, with the shield or badge of the colony occupying the lower left portion, the name of the country and the figure of value in the opposite angles. These lower values are typographed in sheets of 120 stamps, on paper watermarked script CA, and perforated 14½ by 14, and the other lower duties, which have been included in the original consignment, will be distributed as required. The values which have made their appearance are ¼d., 4d., 4½d., already alluded to, 1s. black, 1s. 6d. black and green, 2s black and purple, 2s. 6d. black and red, and 3s. black and blue. In the bi-colored stamps the medallion portrait or the central vignette is in the first color named. The values from 1s. and upwards are of larger size and are printed from engraved plates in sheets of 80, the perforation gauging 12½.

The only portion of the design of the typographed stamps which calls for any comment is the shield or badge of the colony, and as this appears again as a part of the 2s. and 2s. 6d. stamps its origin and significance may be explained.

The Oldest Colonial Arms

The arms of Malta are the oldest of all the British Colonial armorial bearings, and are described as "per pale argent and gules, a cross of eight points silver, on a shield of their colors." This appears as a shield divided vertically half red and half white, and upon which appears an eight-pointed cross, that portion which falls on the white or silver portion of the shield being red and vice versa. The shield as shown on the stamps does not include the cross, this being the usual form which the arms take today, and the national flag is the same—plain white and red vertical—white in the hoist and red in the fly.

The cross of eight points referred to is the familiar but frequently misrepresented Maltese Cross of the Knights of St. John, which has been incorporated in the design of the shilling denomination, and which has been a prominent feature on the stamps of Malta since 1885. The real Maltese Cross, which appears in silver on a black field on the cloaks of the present-day Knights Hospitallers, has the deep indentations—two points to each limb—the points signifying the eight beatitudes of the original order, and are spiritual joy; to live without malice; to weep over thy sins; to humble thyself to those that injure thee; to love justice; to be merciful; to be sincere and pure of heart; to suffer persecution. These were the tenets of the creed of the knights who ruled over the island for 7½ centuries, and which constituted the original Rule of Raymond. The cross itself first came into use in 1259 by a decree of Pope Alexander IV, and was originally a white cross on a red field. This was the first flag of the island, and the colors have been retained to this day.

By and For Gentlemen

The shilling value shows a general view of the harbor of Valletta and the 3s. stamp the same from the city with the statue of Neptune in the foreground. Notable is the subject on the 2s. denomination, and the three subjects ably depict the island capitals of today and yesterday. Notabile, the old island capital, is the city built by the Greeks and called Melita. Later on the Arabs fortified it and called it Medina, and when the Grand Master Pietro Del Monte ordered the newly built Valletta to be the capital in 1571, Medina became Citta Vecchia, or 'the old city." The name Notabile was applied to the town by Alphonsus of Spain as far back as 1483, to be revived many years afterward by the Maltese themselves.

Valletta or La Vallette was designed by Jean Parisot de la Vallette, the valiant defender of Malta against the Turk, and there for over 250 years the knights ruled with all the pomp and power of their order It has been described as "the town built by gentlemen for gentlemen," and the knights certainly lavished much gold on the creation and adornment of their capital.

First Bishop of Malta

St. Publius figures on the 1s. 6d. value, and the vignette bears the descriptive legend or inscription, "S. Publius Primus Episcopus Melitae A. D. LVIII." Publius was the son of the Roman Governor of the island, and was created first bishop of Malta by St. Paul in the fifty-eighth year of the Christian era—the year of St. Paul's visit to the island. The cathedral at Notabile is supposed to have been built on the site of the house once occupied by Publius, and it may be mentioned here that although Valletta is now the capital the seat of the present bishop of the island is in the old capital. Melita, or Land of Honey, was the name given to the island by the Greeks, and as we have already seen, the same name was bestowed upon the capital of those days.

The design for the 2s. 6d. stamp is the familiar Gozo Boat, which has already figured on Maltese stamps of previous issues. Of graceful lines, with its two masts and lateen sails, and gaily painted, the Gozo Boat makes a good picture. It is extensively used for bringing the produce of fertile Gozo to Valletta, and sometimes is adorned with eyes, one on each side of the prow—a survival of the superstition which insisted that a ship should have eyes to see its way about the ocean.

Egyptian Air Mails

An air-mail stamp has appeared for Egypt, and the design shows an airplane in flight over the desert. The value is 27 milliemes, purple, and the stamp is of large oblong format, printed on the paper with the new watermark—multiple crown and "P." Another newcomer from the Nile kingdom is a very handsome commemorative stamp in honor of King Fouad's birthday. The size of the stamp lends itself well to the three-quarter length portrait of the King in uniform and the frame or border design is particularly pleasing. The value is 50 piastres, plum, and the stamps are in sheets of 20 on the old crescent and star paper, which would point to the issue being supplied from the London printers and not from the newly established printing bureau in the country.

A new series is announced for Zanzibar, and will consist of 11 values, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 25, 50 and 75 cents, the design for all being a portrait of the Sultan Kalif ben Haruh. The current type, excepting a change of color and the adoption of the new paper, has been in use for over 13 years. The stamps of the small Sultanate have always been popular with collectors, but too much attention was at one time given to the varieties of overprint on the early provisionals. The first issue was supplied by overprinting contemporary Indian stamps, and these made their first appearance in November, 1895.

Apart from its position as a source of supply for cloves, Zanzibar is of little importance today, but time was when the island was the capital of a powerful if unwieldy realm. The Arabs made Zanzibar a great center for ivory and slaves, and so important did it become that the Sultan of Muscat moved his court there, but the abolition of the traffic in slaves ruined the Sultanate, and in 1884 the territory was broken up by British and German intervention. No mention is made of a new design for the rupee values in the forthcoming series, and no doubt the current type showing the native craft will remain in use.

R. F. H.

GOOD-WILL TOURISTS ENDEAVOR TO FURTHER CANADIAN FRIENDSHIP

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 2 (Special)—More than 200 residents of Duluth and Superior have left by automobile for Winnipeg on a "Good-Will Tour," designed to strengthen bonds of friendship between the American cities of the head of the lakes and Canadian cities and towns, across the border on the north. Another party will follow immediately.

The first section of the good-will expedition spent the first night at Bemidji, Minn. Although a few of the motorists went on at once to the Canadian provincial capital, the majority remained to await the arrival of the second section, and take part in a parade at Bemidji, where the Great Lakes Naval Reserve Band, which is accompanying the tour, gave a concert.

The Good Will Tourists leaving Bemidji will proceed northward toward Winnipeg by way of Thief River Falls, where a stop will be made for luncheon.

An all day program has been arranged for visitors from Duluth and Superior in Winnipeg. There will be a parade to Koldonan Park, where luncheon will be served. Ralph Webb, mayor will deliver an address of welcome and in the afternoon the tourists will entertain and in the evening will be guests at a dinner.

AMERICAN PORTS ADD TO FREIGHT TONNAGE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Combined foreign and intercoastal freight traffic through American seaports in the first three months of this year amounted to 25,365,000 tons, an increase of approximately 3 per cent over the tonnage moving in the same period last year.

A summary of this combined traffic for the 20 leading ports on the three coasts prepared by Shipping Board experts says that the figures give a more nearly complete picture of American deep water commerce than could be obtained through the separate survey of foreign and intercoastal tonnage. About 20 per cent of the total was intercoastal cargo moving through the Panama Canal.

Tremont House—Stage-Coach Stop College Home, to Be a Memory

Chicago Hotel, Where Patti Sang and Lincoln Stayed, to Be Torn Down in Interests of Business

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the historic old Tremont House became a part of Northwestern University, housing its professional schools. But at the close of this semester the students will have deserted the old loop buildings at Lake and Dearborn Streets for their new home on Chicago Avenue, and another of Chicago's historic landmarks will be torn down, like so many of its predecessors, to give way before the oncoming rush of modern business.

"Couch's Folly" was what they called the hotel which the Couch brothers, Ira and James from New York, erected in 1840 on the southeast corner after their first Tremont House on the opposite corner had been burned down, for it contained 40 rooms, and all the wiseacres prophesied that it would never pay! But they must have been mistaken, for when fire again claimed the place nine years later, the Couch brothers put up an even more splendid Tremont House with which for more than 20 years great names were to be associated, and which was to take its place among the leading hostelries of the time. Passengers descending from the lake steamers to Chicago piers were greeted by a confusion of porters, each shouting the virtues of his own hotel at the top of his lungs. But amidst all the babel of the cries, "Stop at the New York House!" "Mansion House this way!" one might always be sure to hear, "Stop at the Tremont House! Stagecoach stop!"

Patti Sang Here

It was here that Adelina Patti gave her first Chicago concert, for the great dining room was considered the only place suitable for the most important musical event Chicago had yet known. It was here, too, that John B. Drake, father of Tracy C. and John B. Drake received his start, working his way up from steward to manager, which post he retained until the great fire of 1871.

An interesting engineering feat is connected with the old Tremont House. It was erected before the streets were paved, and consequently the paving left it below the street level. A young engineer convinced Mr. Couch that he could raise the building. He was successful, and thus for the first time a building of brick and stone was raised. The young engineer was George C. Pullman, later of Pullman car fame!

Lincoln and Douglas

But the most illustrious of all the famous names connected with the Tremont House are those of Lincoln and Douglas. Douglas was often a guest of the house, and there he died. On July 10, 1858, Abraham Lincoln addressed the crowds from the hotel balcony, and two weeks later, while still a guest in the hotel, he wrote the challenge which resulted in the memorable Lincoln-Douglas debates. The first debate was held on the north balcony, and one wonders whether the crowds, thronging the street below and crowding closer to catch the ringing words, realized the future greatness of the tall, gaunt figure on the balcony above them. It was to commemorate Lincoln's historic association with this building that the citizens of Chicago presented it with the bronze tablets now adorning the outer pillars, on Feb. 12, 1909, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our "Martyred President."

After the great fire of 1871, the Tremont House was once again rebuilt, along with the Palmer House, the Sherman and others. President Hayes, during a visit to Chicago, praised its architectural beauty, for at a time when elaborate color schemes were in vogue, this lobby was white, with artistic stucco work. The great, massive heavily carved desk of black walnut is still standing in the lobby, as well as the famous wide curved staircase with the red marble steps. The rooms that are now filled with the bare desks and chairs suitable to the classroom were once most elegantly fitted out with massive black walnut beds and heavily carved bureaus and tables with marble tops.

Chicago Home of "Joe" Jefferson

The Tremont House now became the favorite hotel of the theatrical and sporting worlds, and many are the well-known names to be found on its registers. Joseph Jefferson, Tom Keene, Clara Louise Kellogg, Nat Goodwin, Augustin Daly, these are but a few of the stars of bygone days who made it their home while in Chicago.

In 1901 Northwestern University bought the building for $500,000, and then spent $275,000 more to remodel it. The dedication ceremonies attracted wide attention, and Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court came to Chicago to make the address on behalf of the Law School.

But the old Tremont House has outlived its usefulness. It must go the way of all the has-beens. Yet the memory of the part it has played in Chicago's history will live on.

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FEDERATION FOR INDIA IS URGED

Sir F. Whyte's Book Reviewed by Lord Sinha—Unitary Type Praised

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—Lord Sinha has reviewed Sir Frederick Whyte's book, "India a Federation" in the current issue of the Indian Review. Perhaps no Indian is so eminently fitted for a task of this nature. Lord Sinha is by profession a lawyer. He was the first Indian to become Advocate-General of Bengal, the first Indian to become a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and later on the Governor of a province, and as Undersecretary of State for India he piloted the Government of India Bill, embodying the present constitutional reforms, through the House of Lords.

The book under review is the result of labors of the author (who was the first president of the Indian Legislative Assembly) undertaken at the instance of the Government of India, "with the object of making available as much as possible of the material at present lacking for the examination of the constitutional position in India by the Government itself, by the people as a whole, and eventually by the Statutory Commission."

Does India desire a federation? If so, does it desire to adopt the federal or the unitary type? Of the seven representative federal constitutions in the world, which, if any, is the most suitable for India, either with or without modification? Of the various divisions between central or federal and provincial subjects involved in every federal constitution, which would be the most helpful to furnish the actual dividing line between all-India and provincial subjects, particularly in the fields of legislation and taxation?

Slogans Not Analyzed

To those pregnant questions, the reviewer says, the slogans of the day offer no answer at all. The terms "Home Rule" and "Swaraj," "Dominion Status" and "Provincial Autonomy" are glibly used by thousands, not one of whom has taken the trouble to analyze the implications of any one of them. To them "Swaraj" is merely an antithesis to "British Raj." For them the elimination of British control spells political and economic freedom, and little thought is given to the practical methods by which the end is to be attained without A-raj, Ni-raj or anarchy as its inevitable consequence.

Though they clamor for provincial autonomy, they profess to detest the Montagu division of reserved and transferred subjects in the provinces. And yet, the transferred subjects represent the "embryo" of provincial autonomy, and paragraph 5 of the much discussed preamble is a finger-post to federalism.

Sir Frederick Whyte's book, containing 321 pages, deals with (1) a description of seven representative federal constitutions, viz., those of the United States of America, Switzerland, Imperial Germany, Republican Germany, Canada, Australia, and South Africa; (2) the process by which these constitutions may be amended and (3) "Some Conclusions" with reference to features common to federal constitutions.

Right of Amendment

Chapter V is of peculiar interest, Lord Sinha remarks, in view of the demand that any future Act of Parliament granting a new Constitution to India should concede to the Legislature of India, i. e., necessarily the Indian electorate, the right to make any amendment thereof as and when it pleases—a right which was expressly refused in 1919. And he quotes the author: "Even in the present restricted electorate not one in a thousand is capable of appreciating the issues involved in the amendment of a constitution. Moreover, the interest hitherto taken by the Indian electors in ordinary political questions offers little justification for the extension of the elector's fights to cover matters affecting the future of the Constitution."

Coming from one whose sympathy for political reform is acknowledged by all schools of thought in India, says Lord Sinha, this conclusion may mitigate the ardor of those to whom nothing short of a provision in the Constitution for "automatic advance" will bring conviction of England's good faith.

Provincial Autonomy

The last chapter of the book deals with the subject of provincial autonomy—which is, in fact, the fons et origo of the monograph. Whichever type of federation is decided upon, if there are to be a number of self-governing provinces associated with a central government, the functions of the two must be demarcated by as definite and precise a line as possible. Sir Frederick points out that provincial autonomy cannot be absolute—a territory which is a part of a greater whole and recognizes its obligations thereto, must forgo all claim to unlimited authority, and in return for benefits conferred by a federal partnership with others must accept a confined scope for its action.

Lord Sinha says, if we are to aim at autonomy, we must have a thorough division and delineation of functions between the provincial and central government in any form of federal government we adopt—be it the federal type of the United States or the unitary type of South Africa. That is the task with reference to which the author's labors will be most helpful in aiding us to decide which, if any, of the seven models, singly or in combination and with necessary adaptations, will be the most suitable for India's special and peculiar circumstances.

An Object Lesson

The Union of South Africa is a unitary state, with virtually all powers vested in the central government—its constitution bearing some resemblance to the Government of India Act. The author points out that South Africa presents the most remarkable object lesson available in the present generation, of the vital strength of those forces which make for union in a modern state. Lord Sinha observes if we aspire to be members of a self-governing federation, we must guard by a powerful central government against centrifugal forces in the shape of provincial, racial, and communal jealousies and diversities of creed and caste and language.

The downright force of necessity which persuaded Natal to relinquish her local patriotism, must in time teach the same lesson not only to the provinces of British India, but to the Indian states, whose interests are already affected by political changes in British India, and will be more so as time goes on. It is a hopeful sign of the times that the Chamber of Princes, in its recent session, appointed a committee to consider the means of securing co-operation between the states and Indian Legislatures on matters concerning all common interests.

Unitary Type Favored

It is not, however, suggested by Sir Frederick Whyte that the South African system is the best model for India to follow. Lord Sinha avers it is not possible for India absolutely to follow or copy any one of the systems he describes. Indian federalism must be the growth of Indian history and clothed with a character suited to Indian conditions. It is this history and these conditions which favor the unitary type of South Africa and not the federal type of Australia—upon which Mrs. Annie Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill is more or less based.

If the South African type is accepted as the most suitable for India, the questions which Sir Frederick considers essential for consideration become comparatively easy of solution. "It is true," says Lord Sinha, "that system possesses none of the three characteristics of strict federalism mentioned by Professor Dicey, but need we be frightened by such absence? Each of the seven constitutions differs from the others in material respects, and yet may have elements suitable for our purpose and therefore worthy of consideration. But as regards the general framework, the South African Constitution seems to be the most suitable for adaptation to our special needs. "Sir Frederick Whyte," concludes the reviewer, "has given us abundant material to stimulate thought in the endeavor to frame an Indian Constitution."

Japanese Appeals for Native Dress

Prefectural Governor Objects to Frock Coat and High Hat

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—The request to the Ministry of the Imperial Household of a Prefectural Governor of Japan that he be permitted to wear the Japanese ceremonial costume, rather than a frock coat and high hat, at Court functions has met with universal sympathy and encouragement on the part of Americans and other foreigners making their homes in this Empire. Shortly after Japan's first contact with the Western world the Court dress then prevailing in Berlin was adopted as official for Japanese women, and has remained unchanged to this day.

The ceremonial dress of present-day Japan on ordinary occasions such as weddings is, for men, a voluminous divided skirt into which the kimono is tucked, and a haori, or kimono-shaped coat bearing the family crest and falling about to the knees. It is this costume which the Prefectural Governor desires be officially recognized as of equal rank with the frock coat and top hat.

The whole problem of a dual standard of living which Japan has brought upon itself by the extensive adoption of things western is a serious one, of which clothes are but one phase. It is costly in the extreme and there are numerous other drawbacks, yet there is every indication that for some time this dual standard will be maintained and that every Japanese financially able will sustain a foreign and a Japanese wardrobe, will at times eat with a knife and fork and at other times with chop sticks; will practice Japanese fashions and methods and then turn to European ways as an expedient to meet the temporary occasion. On the whole, foreign fashions are steadily gaining, and the indications are that as the years pass native Japanese manners, customs and fashions will be discarded more and more in favor of what are more nearly world standards. Much that is charming and picturesque will vanish, but economic factors are a greater determinant today than artistic, which so long controlled life in Japan.

J. M. KEYNES IN RECTORIAL CONTEST

By Special Cable

EDINBURGH, Aug. 2—John Maynard Keynes, economist and financial authority, has been adopted as Liberal candidate at the forthcoming rectorial election in Edinburgh University.

The contest is expected to be lively, in view of the fact that the Unionist candidate is Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Scotland, a popular figure, while R. H. Tawney represents Labor.

It's Amateur Night at the Movies and the Whole Town Is on Hand

Local Genius, Willing Sacrifice on Altar of Derision, Displays Its Various Talents

By JAMES C. YOUNG

They Are Known as the Gallery Gods.

EVERYBODY goes to the movies on amateur night. Laughter shakes the land. A few millions of us hold our sides and gurgle at the efforts of some aspiring Booth. It is the weekly event without compare, when flickering shades of the screen give way a little while to the local tenor and the danseuse from the 10-cent store. This is their hour of opportunity and trial. Genius must pay its price. And genius does, pays it gladly, moved by a noble sort of pride that faces ridicule undeserved upon the mere chance of pleasing.

Mockery of the amateurs has come to be a refined form of entertainment once popular in the Coliseum. They are thrown to the gods of the gallery in a way to make Nero smile. But the amateurs will not be downed, though pails of water and showers of old shoes fall from the flys.

Perhaps it will be as well to admit in confidence that the appeal of the movies has waned a bit. And the men who make the movies have worried over this change in the public heart. Their studies point to one fairly well defined impression—the movies lack in some degree that human quality which must ever be the great attraction of the drama. It is the glance of the eye, the timbre of the voice that no screen can produce.

Every movie by necessity resembles every other movie. The best of the plots are threadbare. In this dilemma a showman of the Barnum school hit upon the idea of amateur night. First revived in New York, it has spread to movie playhouses everywhere. The amateur has his chance as never before. It should be interesting to examine that chance "closeup" as they say in the movies.

Friday Night Favored

Friday night seems to be the favored time for the amateurs. Ordinarily it is a dull night when the weekly picture has about run its course. But the whole community turns out to laugh at the local talent. Just why it should wish to laugh instead of applaud is a matter buried deep in the human mystery. Any way, the movie managers have learned that derision is the secret of the new method. One might suspect that they choose their talent for sacrifice upon the altar of jest.

On amateur night every seat is filled by the time that the last villain has been thwarted upon the screen.

Mighty Small.

A ripple of interest runs through the house. The lights are turned on, the screen rises, the manager comes forth wearing his best managerial smile. Tonight his patrons shall pass judgment upon such an aggregation of talent as the neighborhood never saw before. First of all, behold young Henry Jones, armed with his big saxophone.

The manager says something about Henry, just what Henry never will know, but he finds himself alone without warning and cleaves to his weapon. It is an experiment worth while to watch all of these faces as Henry bursts into voice, via his saxophone. Already many of them are beginning to smile. A considerable number are ready to laugh outright. But there is a kind of courtesy even on amateur night that demands the shadow of a trial for Henry. There he goes, playing that song about "Brown Eyes, Why Are You Blue?" Nobody seems to know. Henry puffs, and heaves and groans greet him.

This is the moment when the gallery gods claim their victim. Many of them have known Henry for the terms of their mutual lives. But they have come to laugh; laughter will not be denied. Hoots and catcalls drown the saxophone. Henry, fearing these unwelcome sounds, wavers and blows and loses himself. What shall he do? Flee from the scene or start anew? Such a moment in the life of an amateur combines most of the emotions that can be crowded into an ordinary lifetime. The question is mercifully answered for Henry when the old shoes begin to fall.

Now it would seem that no second amateur could be found to venture upon that stage, even while the gentlemen of the gallery howl in strange glee. But great is the hope of the amateur. He will brave worse dangers for the sake of a hearing.

When the tumult ebbs, another hopeful one appears. This time the manager says that she is "a little lady everybody knows, and clever with her feet." She trips upon the stage, her bobbed head bowing as she comes, turning her smile upon the spectators with a warmth to melt hearts. And she dances, lightly, prettily, skipping about like some elf of the spring, a dryad from the 10-cents store. The gallery watches and holds its verdict. She does rather well upon the whole. Besides, she is a woman, and the gods of the gallery have the faults of gods. But woe to her who lingers too long, basking in this sweetest of glories. One false step, one awkward turn, and the gallery falls about her ears. She has not even a saxophone to reply. She can but take to flight in ignominy.

Johnny Schmidt's Patience

It should be said for the gallery that the gentler half of the race fares better at its hands than the sterner half, particularly when the latter is represented by the boy ventriloquist who works in the delicatessen store. Everybody knows his tricks. They have heard him before, without the glamour of a stage as his background. So the gallery shrieks its merriment that Johnny Schmidt should essay to win favor.

Johnny From the Delicatessen.

Johnny is a stolid chap. He takes a seat, with his dolls upon his knees, and waits the pleasure of the crowd. He is not concerned. He might be sitting in the security of his own delicatessen. Even a gallery has some feeling. Johnny's corn brings quiet. Then he says in that queer voice used by all ventriloquists, "Good evening, Master, how are you this evening?" Of course, his voice sounds as though it came from the clownish doll upon one knee, but the crowd knows it is the voice of Johnny. The howls rise to a concerted screeching. Still Johnny sits in his place and waits. It is a contest of throats and lungs against Johnny's patience. The minutes lengthen, the howls continue, the manager comes out and escorts him off stage. No amateur ventriloquist ever had a chance when his own gang was around.

By this time the spectator feels sorry for all amateurs with a depth of commiseration not to be described. Will the crowd never give one of them a chance? Yes, it will, and here comes the man so favored, dressed in his old army uniform, even to the big trench shoes. He wears the tape leggings once so familiar, the short, ill-fitting coat, and a battered tin hat. The gallery howls as one man, but it is a different kind of howl. Many of those lusty-lunged fellows know the weight of such shoes and still feel the tight iron band that a tin hat becomes in time. So they howl, by common accord, until the man in uniform looks at them and grins and waves a hand.

Finally they give him his chance. He strikes an attitude, one hand in his coat, and recites a poem, something about the gate of Soissons where the men of a certain division fought on and on and on. The rhyming is an instructive bit of French—or maybe it is English, but the gallery knows that name. It could tell stories of its own about Soissons. It listens with quiet intensity. Then the man below falls over just as the hero of his poem, struck low in the gate of Soissons. And the little drama is ended. But the gallery sets a new record in cheering.

Surely, thinks the spectator, the good influence of Soissons cannot be entirely lost. Undoubtedly the next aspirant will get a better chance. But he is wrong, for the newcomer proves to be a blackfaced comedian with a lot of old jokes, particularly that one about Uncle Rastus and the bank deposit consumed by the interest. Groans—groans everywhere. The comedian persists. He even waves the hand of authority and bids them be quiet, at least by his manner, if not his words. Again he undertakes the role of minstrelsy unaided.

The Height of Disapproval

Wiser would he be to bow before the gallery. While it moans and jeers the unkindest fate of all overtakes

"Brown Eyes, Why Are You Blue?"

the blackface man. From somewhere above a stage hand empties a pail of water, striking the minstrel in the fullness of his hour, drenching him with a completeness past repair. Again the gallery howls and again its howl is different, for the gamut of emotions known to a gallery offers surprising aspects.

While the blackface man turns from the scene of despair in a rage not always pleasant to stage hands, the crowd stirs and demands its next victim. A long wait ensues, but presently a little figure in blue dress with upturned, scared face, comes from the wings. Surely here is a delicate morsel for the gods. She has blond hair and looks mighty small, the object of these many eyes. The gallery sits speechless. It cannot hoot such a fazen toy.

Cottage Covered With Roses

But the little girl strikes a pose in her turn, the orchestra trails off, and she begins to sing. Instantly the gallery gives heed, every ear attuned to one of those songs about the roses climbing around the cottage upon the hill. And the gallery loves roses, though it never expressed the matter that way. The gallery, after all, is a place of sentiment, its jests but a pose. Besides, the little girl has a pleasing voice, that trills along and gets over the bad places rather well, a voice with something sweet in its cadences, especially the lines about the twining roses.

On and on she sings and the gallery listens as its collective heart thumps hard. It seems that the cottage literally is covered with roses and the little girl's mother is standing there, her hand on the gate, bidding her good-by as she goes to the city. And the little girl knows her mother still is standing there, waiting for her, though the years have passed and the city is sad. She will go back some day, when the roses bloom, and greet her mother in the same, sweet way of yore.

Galleries really do weep. Not loudly, as they howl, but with that depth of weeping expressed by a hidden drop upon an eyelid. The little girl plucks her last rose, bows nicely, and is gone almost before the house knows it. Then its voice breaks forth in acclamation, the manager comes back, leading the little girl, and presents her an order upon the corner department store for five whole dollars. She bows shyly, grabs the order, and runs away. The orchestra disappears through its subcellar door. The crowd arises and goes home, pronouncing the show bad and the amateurs worse, except the little girl in the blue dress and the man in the tin hat.

But, if the gallery would tell the truth, it had enjoyed itself with that overpowering joy of galleries. Its emotions had found play for one full hour. At the end it was satisfied and sleepy and ready to go to bed. Thus the movies were saved. And the nation was made secure.

RUSSIA BUYING NEW YORK GOODS

Imports of American Merchandise Far Excel Exports to United States

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—Although the American State Department and the Norkomindel, or Soviet Foreign Commissariat, are not yet on speaking terms, Russia and America are by no means in a state of isolation. The Americans in Russia today are of all types and professions, ranging from Mr. Haywood, former I. W. W. leader, who now leads a rather lonely émigré life in the Lux Hotel, to Walter Lyman Brown, former Eastern European head of the American Relief Administration, who glides mysteriously in and out of the country on business connected with the big Lena Goldfields Concession in Siberia and the Urals.

There are far more Soviet business men in America than there are American business men in Russia. This is quite natural, because Russia's imports of cotton, tractors and machinery from America far outweigh in volume and value the Soviet exports to America. However, the American interests of W. A. Harriman hold a 20-year lease on the Chiaturi manganese fields, one of the two largest concessions granted to foreigners in Russia. The Allied American Corporation, headed by a Russian-American, Dr. Julius Hammer, has a large office in Moscow and carries on a considerable miscellaneous trading business.

Americans in Russia

Every now and then an American business man makes a trip to Russia for the purpose of obtaining general information. Among recent visitors of this type may be mentioned Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Company and William Hamilton of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The American and British Friends, who came into Russia for war relief purposes before the revolution, and rendered noteworthy help in the famine period of 1921-22, are still carrying on a modest program of social and medical relief in Buzuluk County, Samara Province, with the co-operation and support of the local authorities. There is no place in Russia, perhaps, where foreign assistance in the work of reconstruction is more needed, for Buzuluk was in the heart of the famine area, and the recovery of the population in that part of Russia has necessarily been slower than elsewhere.

The American Y. M. C. A., like other foreign religious bodies, is not permitted to carry on any religious activity in Russia at the present time. But H. D. Anderson, an expert in physical culture, associated with the Y. M. C. A., has initiated a number of courses in physical training in the Moscow universities and higher art and technical schools. There is much enthusiasm for physical culture in Russia now, but there is a distinct lack of trained leaders and organizers, and Mr. Anderson's work has been recognized as a valuable service by various Soviet authorities on education and health.

Russia a Magnet

More than any other country in the world, Russia has been a magnet for people who are dissatisfied with the American social and economic order. Besides the out-and-out Communists who come to Moscow to attend the congresses of the Third Internationale and to represent the American Workers' Party in the deliberations of that body, one often encounters individuals of the most varied types and backgrounds who have come to Russia in the belief that the Soviet experiment would give them the opportunity to lead a freer and more satisfactory personal and social life.

Many of these emigrants from America are of Russian origin; but one also finds native-born Americans among them. The Kuzbas Colony in Siberia has probably attracted the largest single nucleus of these explorers for a new social order. Kuzbas, which is located in the heart of a potentially rich but undeveloped coal country, was originally turned over to a group of emigrant American colonists, headed by Mr. Haywood.

The Kuzbas experiment in its original form could scarcely be pronounced successful. Mr. Haywood proved an inefficient manager; the pure Communist forms of living broke down gradually; and finally the whole enterprise was reorganized in the form of an ordinary Soviet state trust, headed by the Dutch Communist engineer, Mr. Rutgers.

With the reorganization came the system of varying wage-scales proportionate to ability which prevails in all the Soviet industries.

Reconstruction Farms

Russian reconstruction farms, an attempt initiated by a group of Americans of generally Communist sympathies, to develop a fertile 15,000 acres in the North Caucasus as a model farm and center of agricultural instruction, is now taking the place of Kuzbas as a Mecca for native and foreign-born Americans who for one reason or another desire the experience of living and working in Russia.

The experience of the American emigrants to Russia, who must number many thousands, if one includes all the returned Russian-Americans, has varied with their temperaments and characters. Some of them were profoundly disappointed with the realities of Russian life and made haste to return to the abandoned comforts of America whenever this was possible. Others absorbed the Russian Communist psychology, joined the party and accepted its discipline and more or less successfully fitted int the general scheme of Soviet life.

While none of the most prominent Communist leaders can be said to have an American background (the pre-revolutionary American visits of Leon Trotzky and of Nikolai Bukharin, editor of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, were of brief duration), one often finds an English-speaking returned emigrant in Moscow offices and institutions, and occasionally stumbles across one in a remote provincial town or village.

The average Russian, especially the Russian of the younger generation, takes a keen interest in American developments. A lecturer on America in Moscow is pretty sure of a large audience, and a casual American traveling in Russia is likely to be surrounded with eager questioners as soon as his nationality is known. Although America has not recognized the Soviet Government, and although Mr. Trotzky and Mr. Zinovieff hold up the United States as the stronghold of world capitalism that must be conquered before the world revolution can come, there is no feeling of hostility toward individual Americans in Russia. On the contrary the Russians have an implicit, sometimes an exaggerated faith in the achievements and possibilities of American industrial technique, and are never weary of hearing about the system of Ford and the discoveries of Edison.

ROYAL CHARTER OF HENRY VIII

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A royal charter of the time of King Henry VIII is now in the hands of the Camberwell Borough Council, London. It consists of "letters patent" granting to Robert Draper, yeoman of the jewels, and Elizabeth his wife, the Manor of Camberwell, alias Frerne, and also all lands in Deptford and Peckham, which belonged to Hallywell Priory, dated at Westminster 21st July, 36, Henry VIII. Appended is the great seal of the King. The document has been loaned to the council for inspection, and instructions have been given for expert opinion to be taken on it, and for a translation to be made as it is written in Latin.

POLES OPPOSE RIGHT OF VETO

Left Is Clamoring for Immediate Dissolution of Parliament

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—There have already been two meetings of the Cabinet held at the Castle with the active co-operation of the President. The most important theme of discussion was the alteration in the Constitution as proposed by Mr. Makowski, the Minister of Justice. The project touches the right to veto and the power to dissolve the Parliament.

The Socialists vehemently reject both these ideas, expressing surprise that a "Progressive" like Mr. Makowski should have made such a suggestion. The date for summoning Parliament has not yet been fixed. The Left is clamoring for its immediate dissolution. The Speaker of the Diet, however, is reported to have stated that probably the elections would not take place for several months. Under the Constitution there is no need for dissolution to take place till the autumn of 1927.

Poznania seems to have quieted down, and a delegation that came to the President as representing the Province assured him of the loyalty of the population. The emergency defense regulation still in force in Pomerania was prolonged on the express suggestion of the Voyevoda (provincial governor) who complained of excessive agitation carried on by Germans against the new régime.

The wisdom of Marshal Pilsudski's rejection of the Presidency, which for the moment had disconcerted his followers, is now recognized. The National Democrats would never have ceased their agitation against him as President, and party warfare, which Pilsudski wants to suppress, would have risen higher than ever.

At present the important point is how the Diet will solve the questions of: (1) Imparting special powers to the President; (2) dissolving itself at the earliest possible date; (3) reforming the Constitution with regard to augmenting the authority of the President; (4) changing the suffrage system. This last is a postulate of the Right rather than the Left.

The Diet will meet shortly. Besides the usual political questions the economic problem is one of exceeding importance.

FEW DEMOCRATS IN STATE

BISMARK, N. D. (Special Correspondence)—The recent primary election revealed the scarcity of Democrats in North Dakota. In many precincts not a Democrat voter registered. There were no contests on the Democratic ticket, the election interest centering in the Republican contest. The state law provides that an election judge in each precinct be a Democrat, but as in many precincts no Democrats were available the law could not be observed.

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Art News and Comment

A Manet for Australia

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A SUPERB example of the art of the great French painter, Edouard Manet, has just been bought for the National Gallery of Victoria at Melbourne from a collection on view this month at Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co.'s galleries, 15 Old Bond Street, London. "La Maison à Rueil," painted in 1882, gives concrete form to the knowledge of a lifetime and represents the ultimate phase of Manet's art, when he had completely assimilated the doctrine of impressionism as enunciated by Monet and Pissarro and had grafted a pre-occupation with prismatic color on his own form of blond realism derived from Goya and the Spaniards. In subject also this large painting is particularly interesting since it shows us the front garden and a portion of the house which the painter occupied during his later years at Rueil.

Exquisite in its harmony of delicate color, its vibrating illumination and sense of atmosphere, this picture has quite a stereoscopic effect due to the perfect notation of values which keeps each detail in its proper place and yet by its broad handling welds them together in a whole convincingly expressive of three-dimensional space. It is a pioneer-work in that style of impressionist-realism which Sargent was later to develop and make his own. Eloquent alike of the painter's joy in sunlit nature and of his love of his home, this masterpiece by Manet is an acquisition of which Australia may well be proud.

Other works on view in this small but exceedingly choice exhibition at Knoedler's include fine examples of Daumier, Degas, Monet, Sisley, Renoir, Cézanne; Gauguin and Van Gogh. Sisley is particularly well represented, and while two later pictures illustrate his characteristic style, "L'Abreuvoir, Marly-le-Roi," painted in 1875, is a pearly river-scene clearly showing the connection between Sisley and Boudin. Another unusual picture is Renoir's "Moissonneurs," dated 1873, and this comparatively early work, while showing Renoir's distinctive feathery touch, has a certain suavity and precision that reveals the influence of Dutch painting. There is a magnificent still-life with a pear by Cézanne and a highly decorative flower-piece by Van Gogh, and though it consists but of 22 pictures this exhibition may be said to epitomize the main stream of French painting from Daumier to Van Gogh.

The Renoir Exhibition

Several other London exhibitions devoted to modern French painting are open this month, one of the most important being the Renoir Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries. Consisting of 27 works ranging in date from 1875 to 1908, this is the most representative collection of Renoirs that has yet been shown in London, and in it the student has a unique opportunity to trace the developments of this master's art. Born at Limoges in 1841, Renoir while yet a boy began to earn his living by painting little bouquets of flowers on porcelain, and the influence of this early experience and of his love of old enamels and porcelains is discernible in the picture "Petites Roses," which we may regard as a souvenir of the days of his china painting.

Most illuminating again are two little paintings, "Les Laveuses" and "La Femme au chien," both dating from some time in the later 'eighties and strongly showing the influence of Pissarro in their emphatic divisionism. Built up by little streaks of pigment, almost whipped on the canvas, the pictures in their technique have a decided affinity to some of the earlier paintings of Van Gogh executed about this time or a little later. But this logical division of color was only a passing phase with Renoir, who instinctively delighted in the fusion of color, as we may see in his brilliant "Flowers in a White Vase," dated 1885, and as he grew older he became less concerned with clear definition and more and more passionately interested in atmosphere and luxurious color.

Renoir relies less than any of the impressionists on line and, as we may see in such later works as "The Judgment of Paris," dated 1908, his sense of form was dictated by his interest in depth, volumes and rhythms. It was not the contours, but the contents of the contours that gave to Renoir his most intense pleasure, and it is his power to express solidly and substance, almost without outlines, that has made this master one of the great influences in modern painting.

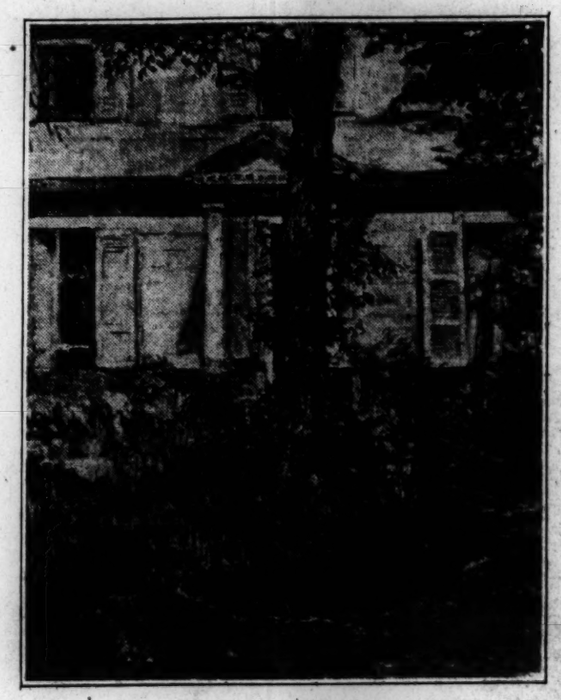
In a mixed exhibition at the French Gallery in Pall Mall some of the earlier French masters are well represented. Deliciously fresh and luminous is Corot's painting of a country-road, dating from about 1840, which anticipates the limpidity of Boudin's "Dunkerque Harbor." "The Story" is a particularly good example of the dramatic art of Ribot, and Courbet is represented by a fine snow scene and a study of a stag's head. Among the British works here the most notable is a very early painting by Sir D. Y. Cameron. His "Rotterdam" was painted in 1892 when the artist was strongly under the influence of the Modern Dutch School, but though low in tone it has the fine surface quality and distinction in design which we associate with Cameron's later work.

A New Etching Society

A new art society is holding its first London exhibition at the St. George's Gallery, off Hanover Square, under the title of the Modern English Engraver-Etchers, and the adoption of this title indicates the aims and ideals of the members. To them an etching is first and foremost an engraving, and the bond of union in this new society may be said to consist of clean cutting and clear design. In Victorian days, when the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers was founded, the etchers of that time were greatly concerned to inform the public that etching consisted of far more than scratching lines on a prepared plate. They laid stress on the beauties of tone obtainable by their medium; they delighted in rendering atmospheric effects; they discoursed learnedly on niceties of inking and printing. The very name they adopted was calculated to indicate to the public that an etching could be a "picture" and not merely a line drawing.

While the prints in this exhibition generally reveal that precise definition and clear, logical structure which appear to be two qualities with which twentieth century art is most keenly concerned, this insistence on the incised line does not necessarily entail any harshness in the general effect. Ethelbert White's landscape, "The Rick," is notable for its soft quality, and, while retaining the clean drawing and clear structure which distinguishes his work, it is one of the most tender views of nature he has yet given us. Among the younger etchers here, Allan McNab is conspicuously successful. Conscientious and thorough in his drawing of all essential details, his unfailing instinct for orderly arrangement is seen in the effective spacing of the black and white in his "Sokko Tangier," and in that slight emphasis on the curve of the bay which gives so much dignity of design to his "Scilla, Straits of Messina."

Masterly economic draughtsmanship is seen in the firm yet sensitive line of Eric Gill's portrait of "Rachel Rothenstein," in which form, life and character are nobly expressed by sheer purity of outline. While desirous of indicating where the accent is laid in this exhibition, I do not wish to imply that these engraver-etchers ignore light-and-shade. Leon Underwood's admirably characterized "Grannie Ashdown" is as subtle in its modeling as it is clean in outline, and McNab, White and many others use grays as well as pure black and white. But the exhibitor who makes greatest play with light and shade is the doyen of the society, Gordon Craig. His imaginative compositions arrest us by their dramatic lighting and mysterious shadows, while their firm structure brings them into line with the general tendency of the exhibition.



"THE HOUSE AT RUEIL"
Painting by Edouard Manet Bought for Australia.

Peggy Bacon's Viewpoint

SO MANY people are already watching Peggy Bacon that she is no more "a discovery" among the younger artists, and yet her work is so distinctive, and one's first view of her crayon drawings or drypoints so like a revealing flash of lightning, bright illumination of unmasked creatures that even at this late date her following grows with little whoops of discovery like exploding firecrackers. She startles and delights by the way her lines fix the actual man, the true absurdities. She takes her subjects as she finds them, on boats, in areaways, on city sidewalks, and will have none of pretty sitters, with best foot forward and best face thrust hopefully toward the artist who is expected. . . . No use expecting anything of Peggy Bacon but what it suits her to see. And what an eye for the particular oddity that differentiates the human peas. A hard eye she has, and a curling tongue, and one of the deftest hands now holding pen or pencil.

A good many people have seen themselves as Peggy saw them and instead of clearing the air with shrieks of recognition have gone away hard-hearted at the dainty stripping, poses peeled, the plain statement of scene; and having gone away huffy returned to uproarious laughter at what she has seen in others than themselves, and finally, to study appreciatively the blitheness of her burlesque, and the essential sensitiveness that produced "Mary," portrait of a Negro woman paring apples, or "Cat and Kittens," one of her pencil drawings.

Peggy Bacon was born in Connecticut, and is the daughter of Charles R. Bacon, who was himself an artist. As a child she made little tales and little pictures; she has always beheld the world in a barrel of odd patterns, and has turned over all she saw with a witty fillup. She studied at the Art Students' League. In two of her best known drypoints, "The Bellows Class," and "John Sloan's Lecture" (both reproduced in the Younger Artists' Series edited by William Murrell—a series of useful and delightful handbooks that prospered not half so well as they deserved), she has left a Daumier-like record of her student days.

She is author and illustrator of three books, chapbookish books, "The True Philosopher and Other Cat Tails" (Boston, 1919) and (with her husband, Alexander Brook) of "Belinda" (London, 1926), and "Funeralties," an exquisitely printed volume of verses, adorned with pen-and-ink drawings. It is no secret that her next book, now in the making, is another name altogether and is a storybook for her young Belinda and young Sandy, readers under 5, illustrated by pictures—secret—for every age.

Exhibitions by Peggy Bacon in 1925 and 1926 at the Montross Galleries, New York, have been notable for her extraordinary pencil drawings, scenes in which animal and flower forms, as delicately executed as Persian miniatures, and yet with serious emotional power, to the modern beholder, have made a memorable impression. She works a month or more on a single pencil drawing; the result is not to be explained. But her squawking nest of newly-hatched wrens is not to be forgotten; her uncurling cabbage is a symbol of perfection.

The July New Masses reproduced two of her latest drawings, "The Comic Strip Artist" and "The Little Jumper Dress," devastating caricatures, yet so beautifully and exactly drawn, subject so chosen from the immediate New York scene, that she creates new eyesight in her followers. "Whoops," we say, now recognizing ourselves in the creature the trolley forgot ("foiled again"), now alert to the stretching alley cat. "The Pet," or the marvel of a Tom's acrobatics along the barbed wire Greenwich Village fence. And occasionally "Whoops" and the long-drawn "Ah . . ." together as at "The Blessed Damosel," pencil drawing of a woman in a sailor hat, sitting in a heavenly meadow.

"THE SEAMSTRESS"

From an Etching by Peggy Bacon.

Nantucket's Art Colony

Nantucket, Mass.
Special Correspondence

THERE have been two innovations in Nantucket during the last few years which have quite changed the aspect of the island. One was the advent of the automobiles, whose horns resound in the sleepy little lanes, and the other was the arrival of the painters, whose brilliant colors started a buzz of comment and interest among the Nantucketers. Mrs. Henry Lang, who is a painter, was responsible for this latter influx. Knowing the needs of the painter and realizing that they had to come to the island on sketching trips, only to drift back to the mainland, or continent as the natives call it, because they could not find studios, she decided to form an art colony.

The first studio was one which she had for her own use. This formed the nucleus of a group of studios which she built along the waterfront, or rather had rebuilt from old shops, whose former tenants had a decidedly different metier, as their names, "Barnsite," "Sailloft," "Forge," and "Choo Choo" imply. "Choo Choo" was at one time the station for a railroad which connected Nantucket and Siasconset.

Well-Equipped Studios

In order to have these studios adapted to the needs of the painter, Mrs. Lang made a study of the Art Colony at Provincetown. The result is a group of studios which are a delight to the painters, for not only has the lighting been well planned, but all the necessary articles for light housekeeping have been placed at their command, even to the ice chest—an article of furniture often more agreeable to the tenant above than to the one underneath. Several of these studio apartments even boast of instantaneous hot water. However, the point which most appeals to the painter is the reasonable rents. Not only has Mrs. Lang made the interiors attractive, but she has the grounds surrounding the studio ablaom with flowers. When the painters arrive in the early summer they are greeted by the vivacious nods of nasturtiums and hollyhocks.

To make the Art Colony complete she has remodeled two buildings into galleries. One of these—the "Candle House Studio" she offers to the painters of Nantucket as an exhibition room, where they can hold one-man shows during the summer. This studio may be rented by the week for a small sum. The other gallery is the "Easy Street Gallery," where the large exhibition of the summer is held. All the painters on the Island are invited to send, although no work is accepted until passed on by a jury. There is an attendant in charge of the exhibition, who is there for the express purpose of selling the pictures, with the result that a large proportion of the paintings are sold.

Beauties of the Town

Two years ago, when the colony was but a name to me, I went there for a week-end trip, but remained all summer. A charming studio was my tempter. After that I discovered the beauties of Nantucket — the drooping festoons of wisteria in June, the climbing roses which all but hid some of the houses in July and the old-fashioned gardens bursting with fragrant blossoms all the summer. On the other side of town is the harbor with the sturdy fishing boats unloading their "catch" or drying their sails and nets; or the gayer rainbow fleet racing and skipping here and there over the white tasseled waters. All of this beauty beckoned me to paint.

Aside from these attractions, Nantucket has "The Captains' Walk," a platform surmounting the roof of nearly every dwelling. In seafaring days it was used as a lookout, to watch for the incoming ships. It was from this height that I often made sketches of the surrounding country, which held a diversity of subjects. The old mill standing on the edge of the moors, with the sea beyond, the boats at play in the harbor, and the crooked streets forming a zigzag pattern with the variously tilted rooftops, I could see almost at a glance. Here I could paint without interruption and the usual onlookers. In my lofty position I had nothing to ruffle me but the wind which at times raced across the land. Then it was a question as to whether the wind or I was to direct my brush. If the wind was successful it might land a juicy bit of red paint intended for a chimney, on an unsuspecting white cloud.

However, once down from this exalted position I had to hold to a firm resolve not to be interrupted. The Nantucketers are proud of their homes, for they are filled not only with American antiques, but with old pieces from China and India, which their seafaring ancestors brought back from their long voyages. When a smiling face appears at the door and a cheerful voice says, "I know artists are interested in antiques; wouldn't you like to see mine?" One is torn between the desire to see the antiques and to finish the sketch while the sun is at the right angle.

The hospitality of the Nantucketer I have never found equaled. One home which particularly interested me was the possessor of a secret chamber with a false floor, which could only be reached by means of a ladder let down from the garret. That this chamber was actually used in Revolutionary days, when the island was raided, to hide household and personal treasures made it most fascinating.

Today, many of these treasures go before the auctioneer's cry. The auction is usually heralded by a boy loudly clanging a bell through the streets. The gayly dressed summer residents gather around the antiques much like an animated bouquet with the old copper, silver and colored glass twinkling like dewdrops among these lively flowers. Happy is the painter who comes upon this gay throng, whom the cry of the auctioneer do not move, but who applies himself diligently to his paints.

At almost every turn on the island the artist finds new and interesting subjects for his canvases. No painter could ask for more to enjoy a profitable summer, but Mrs. Lang not only wishes her tenants to have good studios and unusual subjects to paint, but she invites them to parties that they may meet their fellow workers in the colony.

Mrs. Lang's vision of an art colony is now a reality. During the months of July and August there is a heavy sprinkling of artists among the sunny lanes so that Nantucket is fast becoming the island of the painter. In fact they furnish much of the local color.

R. E. C.

EASY STREET GALLERY, NANTUCKET

Southern States Art League

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Selection of the dates for the Seventh Annual Exhibition and Convention of the Southern States Art League—April 7 and 8, 1927—is announced by President Ellsworth Woodward, after consultation with Vice-President T. R. Waring and other members of the committee in Charleston, S. C., where it will be held. In addition to the reception at the private view, and the usual informal luncheons, there will be an opportunity to view the famous Magnolia Gardens on the Ashley River.

The Fourth-A Circuit Exhibition, now showing in the Brooks Memorial Art Gallery in Memphis, Tenn., will remain there during August. It will be shown under the auspices of the Little Rock Fine Arts Club in Arkansas in November.

The Fourth-B Circuit Exhibition will be seen at the Southwest Chautauqua in Sulphur Springs, Ark., during August. In September it will be exhibited in Durant, Okla., under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal South; and later in Chattanooga, Tenn., under those of Chattanooga Art Association, at the Chattanooga Interstate Fair. In October the Lesche Club of Dalton, Ga., will show it, and in November it will be shown in Little Rock along with the "A" Circuit. It will go to the University of Alabama and to Berea College, Kentucky, in December.

José Pijoan

A SMALL group of students who have elected to pursue the beauties of Spanish art under the tutelage of Prof. José Pijoan at the Harvard Summer School are enjoying something of a surprise. For this Spaniard abandons the conventional classroom ritual, confessedly indifferent to the customary demands of lecture giving. With convincing enthusiasm, he impresses the student with a feeling for the subject, rather than a knowledge. He leads him through the absorbing by-paths of legend and lore, to the astonishing revelations of the prehistoric caves. He himself has been significantly active in the excavations of the ancient frescoes and sculptures, and has brought to light some important pieces that have helped to link up Spain tangibly with its cultural past.

Professor Pijoan looks back over the history of his country with a feeling ever present for the strangeness of its atmosphere, for the peculiarities that have always distinguished it from other countries. He has studied the sources very closely, one judges. But he has done more, for he has entered into the subject emotionally, feeling for himself what it means to be dominated by the sultry heat, the drab austerity of the landscape, the peculiar fragrance of the olive trees and vines. It is not an atmosphere that rouses, that energizes, that inspires fresh ambitions in the artist. It is the exotic ornamental dignity of the baroque that suits itself more to its taste and temperament; the languishing luxuriant beauty of decadent periods of art stirs the Spanish fancy.

Breadth of Vision

It is with a tremendous breadth of vision that he looks back into the past with a joy in the beauty of many fine and diverse things that have come down to us. There is not the provincialism of the "specialist" who sees everything in his own subject, and does not care to look beyond for other possibilities. "One must be receptive to the beauties of any age, the penetrating spirit of art always remains, if we are willing to look for it." It is a great force that grows out of many accompanying circumstances. Its character relates up very closely to the history of the time, to the emotional life.

He recalls the famous sculpture of The Lady of Elche that dates back to the days of antiquity. It is a piece in which there is distilled the character that is essentially Spanish and remains such, down the ages. Here there is the dignity, the austerity, the fineness of feature, the elaborate, almost barbaric ornamentation, all qualities that we associate with things that are Spanish. Here, as in all the other things that are truly Spanish, there is the character of "the spirit of decline."

The one that is awake and anxious to enjoy the beauties of art will find them everywhere. There must be a desire for it, and a receptive attitude, so that it will not be warded off as one approaches it. Apropos of "modern art" Professor Pijoan offers the same attitude toward it. He does not begin with initial prejudices or encouraging expectations. "I am prepared for things of beauty at any moment, whether they be modern or ancient, and I am happy wherever I encounter them. Of course there is a great deal of bad stuff everywhere, at all times. It is natural. For great art is not an easy thing to achieve; many try it but few reach any kind of success. It is foolish to expect that everything in a given period is good or bad." The modern movement is a natural result of the changes in modern living, the increase of the tempo of activity the vastness of structures. Naturally the real artist must be affected by the life around him, its conditions determine the character of his work. The people who advocate a return to the art standards of the past show no understanding of the nature of art. There are many ugly things, there are some beautiful that come from the brush of our modern artists.

Art Grows With Man

As for those who declare that the age of art has come to an end, it is nonsense. For "it is the principle of art that it never ends." It goes on with man and human experience, a part of their growth, a reflection of their activity and inner life. Art does not separate itself from these circumstances. Modern art is not realistic and that is why there is so much criticism. There is no objection to this method provided the artist does not try to distort the realistic subject by a fantastic turn of the imagination. Mr. Pijoan looks for the same qualities of beauty in the modern thing that he seeks in the things of the past. There is no changed standard.

Professor Pijoan regrets that he is unable to lecture in French or Spanish, for then it would be possible to make more clear many of the interesting problems that he discusses. "The differences encountered in translation from one language to another interfere very often with making the point clear." But in spite of the difficulties, the students are finding his lectures fertile with refreshing and revealing ideas. It is a rare instance where there is something of the professor and artist combined, where there is erudition, imagination and inspiration. There is the breadth of vision that is essential to the scholar of history, the intensity and enthusiasm and good tates that rouse the artist.

D. A.

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The Art in Painting

"The Art in Painting," by Albert C. Barnes. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $6.

IT IS not often that a book comes out on the subject of painting that undertakes in such an extensive and positive manner to refashion the precept of art criticism and appreciation. Once in a great while a critic will hit upon a new word, or phrase that superscribes his theories and provides a neat target for his adversaries. In Mr. Barnes's long and persistent pursuit of the beauty that lingers in the painter's art, he has reached some definite convictions on that elusive subject. This large volume is an ambitious effort to draw the great masterpieces into the particular channels of his thought and theory, to revalue according to his own findings, to discard and include according to the manner in which things fit into his scheme.

Recent criticism has enjoyed many gyrations under a series of so many labels that have come to symbolize their authors, labels like, "significant form," "tactile values," "réal plastique" (Albert Gleizes), and "plastic form"; the latter is the contribution of Mr. Barnes. These phrases represent the most significant terminology in which the critics can concentrate their thought, the nutshell that has given their adversaries such fun to crack. Mr. Barnes in adequate and ample explanations has made the matter of plastic form as clear as is possible.

Individual Response

And after he is relieved of all his polemics, from which no critic, except those of his little coterie, is exempt, one concludes that he is striving to express similar æsthetic experiences as do the others with their trade-marks, it is a qualification of the response of the individual to beauty, a rationalization of it. Each explains it to the extent of the poetry that is in him, or the ability to philosophize. But, since it seems that controversy whets the appetites of some writers, we must tolerate it for the sake of other advantages of which there are many in this volume.

"Plastic form is the synthesis of the plastic elements, or means, color, light, line, space, in a rhythmic, unified whole." "In a good painting all the factors are integrated." "The artist does what no camera, no mere document can do, namely, selects aspects for emphasis and gives significant order." The critic strains to elucidate that indefineable something that determines what is art and how we are to recognize it. He separates the picture into its elements, the space composition, the perspective, the line, the color; he tries to feel their relationship, the manner in which they grow into one another, the eventual ferment. From the appropriate fusion of the elements there occurs that superior expression of the artist, plastic form. "Form constitutes the essence of an object." In the form there is the quality of the artist, and by his quality he is appreciated.

A Step Further

All this abstraction! Form and essence and plastic reality are vague vocabulary at best for the reader, especially when the critics themselves insist upon misunderstanding one another on their meaning. Mr. Barnes carries up a step further.

He presents again the controversial question about the importance of the narrative, or illustrative aspect of painting. Modern artists have pushed the formal side into prominence; the representative has become a trifling matter, to be ignored as much as possible. "Reference to the real world does not disappear from art as forms cease to be those of actually existing things." For, "It is characteristic of good art that it gives a reality more convincing, more penetrating, more satisfying than actual objects or situations themselves give."

The art-lover can appreciate the importance of this point to the extent of the depth of his inner emotional life. For who will stop to reason in the presence of the strangeness of a masterpiece? Is it the peculiar smile of the Mona Lisa, or the full expressive form of her sleeve and the atmospheric background that provokes our wonder and admiration? Perhaps there is a more penetrating feeling of inner essences in a well-drawn lemon than in a whole row of saints painted by a primitive Italian. Mr. Barnes is insistent upon stressing the importance of the one thing, the form, and the triviality of the other.

He is out of patience with the writers who have rhapsodized upon the latter. For the mere literary sentiment, the sweetness of a smile, the ecstasy of an idyllic scene, the pathos of tragedy, these are irrelevancies that are as unimportant in good painting as the program idea in great music. Again we appreciate Mr. Barnes's point although we find the human side in us responding to these superficialities, very often. The paintings of the Renaissance and those done previously were intended for illustrative purpose, linked up as they were with legend and religious teaching. Renaissance enthusiasts are to be forgiven if they lose themselves occasionally in the message in which the pictures were painted.

Mr. Barnes presents his point more than adequately. The book is large and inclusive, offering a historical discussion with the application of the author's "plastic form" idea, and criticism and evaluation accordingly. There is an excellent analysis of the modern school; one of the best that has appeared in book form. It is a subject that has demanded a careful, leavel-headed treatment. All the important artists are included with emphasis that often favors generously those of the author's taste. The work of Picasso, Matisse, Derain, Pascin, Renoir, Cézanne and numerous others is commented upon. There is a systematic analysis of paintings from Giotto up through contemporary artists, at the end of the book.

The book might have been considerably shorter for the author could have made his point with far fewer illustrations and applications. The reader who has understood the introduction should be able to go on from that point and do what Mr. Barnes has done. The recurrence and repetition of certain of the ideas becomes set as one reads further and further. The critic is soon at a loss for new adjectives to qualify his thoughts, and descriptions become formula.

Marblehead Exhibit

MARBLEHEAD, Mass. (Special Correspondence)—Attuned to the atmosphere of this old town is the annual exhibit of the Marblehead Arts Association. For all would be out of joint if the wildness and bizarrerie of exhibits to the north and south of this colony were to characterize this one. For being old-fashioned is an important quality of this town. There prevails a calm indifference to the motors that fly through its narrow streets, absence of sharp-edged formality in the architecture and gardens (that modern designers call "colonial"). There is art in the streets and by-paths, poetry in the air, a midsummer languor in the tall, tilted hollyhocks; the deep blue waters of the harbor hedge in the place.

The pictures by Francis Flanagan show that painter, in a variety of moods, displaying in each one an inventiveness, an ability to adapt the method to the subject. There is, in other words, a flexibility in his style that keeps the observer expectant. Some large canvases show his power to paint rocks and the ever-changing character of the surf. Harry Powers shows an interest in the country scenes and reveals the poetry with which he is inspired in the presence of the beautiful rustic scenes. S. B. Duffield displays a free imaginative brush in an impressionistic snow scene. Rosamond Tudor's portrait of a young boy has a delicacy of sentiment and gentle quality that captivates the observer at once. J. Randolph Brown's "Wind and Sunshine" catches the artist in a romantic mood. A "Decorative Landscape" by M. Bradish Titcomb is very pleasantly arranged.

There are prints and water colors besides. Frank Butler uses the wood block with dexterity and delicacy of line. "Park Street Church, Boston," being one of particular merit. In his water colors there is animation and freedom, a pleasant dynamic quality. F. B. Crowninshield's are bright suffused with the white, penetrating light of the South. Charles H. Snow contributes also an interesting group. A few sculptures and some groups of etchings, including some by Natalie Saville and Philip Kappel complete a small and interesting exhibit.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Kinship Between Irving and Goldsmith

WHAT a talisman is the expression, "That reminds me." It brings up pictures of the old inn fireside, the ship's quarter-deck, the lonely watch on the desert, the camp-fire. It is present in the background of all the stories of Sir Walter Scott. I always see the whimsical, piquant face of Sir Walter as he moves forward his multiple characters in the colorful pageantry of his scenes, and I catch the fire of enthusiasm in those wide, boyish eyes as he unfolds his tale. It is present more intimately in the delightsome and sketchy tales and essays of Washington Irving, and in the humor and pathos and sympathetic comprehension of the works of Oliver Goldsmith.

It was this touchstone in Irving's "Life of Goldsmith" that set the wheels of time running backward in my thought to those days of the four Georges, among which so many of our best essayists and novelists have lingered, filling their thought with the petty nothings of those bewigged, be-ruffled, be-patched gentlefolk, conning reams of reminiscences from their profuse and diffuse letters and brilliant diaries, till their own pages, too, are gay with the music of old fiddles, the stately bows and gracious curtseys of periwigged gentry and hoop-skirted ladies, a-flutter with the coquetry of picture-fans and prodigious ceremony.

Like others of his own and later periods, Washington Irving was captivated by the picturesque realism and incoherent strains of idealism of that age, and drawing from the archives of those letters and diaries of Goldsmith and his coterie, he was able to reproduce the contradictions of that age in his delightfully anecdotal style.

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Dear, capricious, impractical, loving Noll; that curious combination of the two tendencies of his age: the pedantic formalism and the romantic undercurrent of English thought which was never wholly dried up even by the influence of Pope and Dr. Johnson. Strong enough was this latter tendency in his nature to manifest itself repeatedly in those outcroppings of the gold of human kindness in his poems, essays, plays, and novel, and expressed supremely in the Deserted Village, and The Vicar of Wakefield. What tender miniatures he gives us, for example of that father "passing rich on fourty pounds a year" in the gullible, lovable, ingenuous Vicar.

It is no wonder that the delightful kaleidoscope of events, here, there, and everywhere, throughout Irvings's life of Noll, seem to one familiar with the writings of Goldsmith, like so many excerpts from the Vicar of Wakefield, or the Deserted Village, or She Stoops to Conquer. Nor are the charmingly whimsical observations running like a melody through this chat of his old friend Goldsmith, unlike the naïve, ingenuous remarks ever present in the Deserted Village, though there encumbered perhaps by the formalism of the verse of that period. And while in Irving there is lacking that childlike naïveté and capacity for enjoyment, simple, even childlike enjoyment, so often observed in Goldsmith's humor, yet he has a clean, pure love of romance and adventure, a similarity of humor, and a kindliness of sympathy that make the two men akin.

Their human experiences were manifestly unlike, the life of one so placid, with all his lines fallen in pleasant places, free from the sense of impecuniousness that haunted the footsteps of poor Noll; and yet they were so congenial in temperament. Irving was fascinated with the past, Goldsmith wholly absorbed in the present, and yet each had that kindly, whimsical humor, indomitable hopefulness, and the power to charm in every line of their varied writings. So much in common had these two that Irving never, in all that sketchy reminiscence of his friend-of-but-yesterday, fails to make us see and sympathize with every comic or tragic event and situation into which he permits us to be onlookers, nay, participators.

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To wander chattily through Irving's "Life of Goldsmith" is only another point of view (and a very similar one), from these same scenes and situations which appear again with a different make-up in Goldsmith's own writings. We laugh and smile with Goldsmith, as we mince through the pedantic verse of the Deserted Village; rollick with him in his plays; are the child with him, for the nonce, in Goody-Two-Shoes; or live over again those scenes of his youth and boyhood portrayed in The Vicar of Wakefield; laugh with him at the foibles of his characters; ridicule with him, in kindly vein, the pseudo-romanticism of some of those melodramatic scenes, as of the fair and the green goggles. We smile tenderly with the dear vicar in jail, and over the sorrows of Olivia, and we see dear old Noll himself in the lovable figure of George. And we rejoice with a good satisfaction as the curtain goes down with prosperity smiling at last on the whole lovable family.

What friends these two would have been could Washington Irving have stepped back a few years and become one of that famous literary club of the great Dr. Johnson. How he could have helped poor Noll to be understood better by that strangely mingled group of great and small. With his genial humor he would have stood as a buffer against the gnatish stings of little Boswell, and reconciled the irritating misunderstandings with David Garrick, and softened, perhaps, the blows of the lumbering Johnson, who bullied, rescued and doted on poor Noll. Possibly, too, he could have saved the manuscript of the Vicar of Wakefield to the world in a less drastic manner than did Dr. Johnson when he blustered in upon Goldsmith in his chamber in the Temple and took the story from the unwilling hands of Noll, and forced it upon an equally unwilling publisher.

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Perhaps, too, he would have been able to help to loose Goldsmith from the entangling impediments of the Georgians until his free wings could carry him farther toward that cloud of witnesses of that era, even then tuning their instruments for the symphony of freedom soon to be heard round the world.

I closed the book with regret, my thoughts lingering in those far-off times, and inevitably the figures of those two friends took their places in the chairs by my fireside, each so different and yet alike, and each filling his niche in my gallery of literary friends.

As Oliver Goldsmith had bridged the chasm between his Georgian coterie of friends in the literary club and the romantic current growing stronger and stronger in British thought, so Washington Irving bridged that chasm of misunderstanding and indifference to American letters, and started that long stream of mutual interchange of opinion and recognition of each others' merits between England and America which has been crossing and recrossing the ocean ever since.

E. H. H.

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To Robert Louis Stevenson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You never strove as most men do
To put away the child in you,
But you retained with special joy
The art of being just a boy.

It pleases me to peep sometimes
Into the garden of your rhymes—
At calm of evening just for fun
To play with you, friend Stevenson!

Marion Steward

Two

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MONET

Dancing motes
Of glittering sunbeams,
Incense of blossoms delicately bright,
The skylark's liquid notes,
And gleams
Of sails that flash snow-white
Upon a shining strip of sea.
Hues iridescent as the soft dove's breast,
And slender trees tossing in ecstasy,
By frolic winds caressed—
The shimmering wonder of a world at dawn.

COROT

Shadows cool,
Silver and dusk and green,
The breathless quiet of the wooded land here;
Still trees reflected in the pool,
Serene;
The song of hermit thrush,
Rich with an aching tenderness,
Echo of sheep-bells tinkling far and sweet,
A dreamy peace, respite from toil and stress,
A balm and sure retreat—
Soft twilight with her silver curtains drawn.

Charlotte F. Babcock.

The Embroidered Gown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some little Filipino girl made this for me.

Her small brown fingers fashioned it with care,
A fine, sheer garment, soft and cool to wear.
Her patterns were the flowers at her feet—
A faithful copy sketched in stitches neat—
And this hot night I look up from my book
To thank her for the heed and pains she took,
The beauty that her hands have wrought for me.

I send my love to her across the sea.

Agnes Helling.

Cuckoo

It is on Midsummer Day, or thereabouts, that the cuckoo changes his tune, knowing well that the best days are over and that in a little while it will be time for him to fly away. I should like this to be a learned article on "The Habits of the Cuckoo," and yet, if it were, I doubt if I should love him at the end of it. It is best to know only the one thing of him, that he lays his eggs in another bird's nest—a friendly idea—and beyond that to take him as we find him. And we find that his only habit which matters is the delightful one of saying "Cuckoo."

. . . The cuckoo is the bird of present joys; he keeps us company on the lawns of summer, he sings under a summer sun in a wonderful new world of blue and green. I think only happy people hear him. He is always about when one is doing pleasant things. He never sings when the sun hides behind banks of clouds, or if he does, it is softly to himself so that he may not lose the note. Then "Cuckoo!" he says aloud, and you may be sure that everything is warm and bright again.

But now he is leaving us. Where he goes I know not, but I think of him vaguely as at Mozambique, a paradise for all good birds who like their days long. If geography were properly taught at schools, I should know where Mozambique was, and what sort of people live there. But it may be that, with all these cuckoos cuckooing and swallows swallowing from July to April, the country is so full of immigrants that there is no room for a stable population. It may also be, of course, that Mozambique is not the place I am thinking of; yet it has a birdish sound.—A. A. Milne, in "Not That It Matters."

Cape Cod at First Sight

Would you care to hear how old Cape Cod looked to the eyes of a stranger? The stranger is from the West and knows and loves great mountains and placid lakes which mirror snowy peaks, and deep forests of lofty pine and spruce where spice-laden breezes fan sparkling waterfalls. But withal it is an eager stranger who would make friends with a new world of sight and sound and smell.

Dawn came over the window-sill that first morning with a swish of ruffled skirts, or was it wind in the trees? But there were no trees. Could this measured rhythmic swirl of ceaseless sound be the ocean? And what was that outside the window? The whole earth tightly wrapped in fleecy white sent up a chill damp message that perchance it was a bit out of place for a stranger to spy upon a charming stretch of seashore while it was yet robed in its sleeping garments. Out of the whiteness came the booming voice steady and deep in unbroken rhythm, fading away in a whisper. A breeze stirred the fleecy blanket and an odor sharp and persistent intruded itself. Ah, this must be brine! Now who would argue over the relative delightfulness of a pine breeze and brine breeze? Is it not all a matter of atmosphere? And was not this Cape Cod?

And see what this breeze did! It spoke to the fog, which like a great white bird lifted its wings and drifted away, while from under its white feathers little green gray waves ran up on the sand and flounced gray ruffles in the misty air. Presently as by magic a pale blue sky arched a deep blue sea flecked with diamonds. Rippling sapphire waves in foaming haste pushed shining shells out on to the wet sand and retreated in gurgling glee. A sea gull swept down and from the beach grass a song sparrow trilled his greeting to the new day.

It was noon when the stranger left for a trip around the rim of the boot that has tipped itself out into the Atlantic Ocean and covered itself with fine white sand, whence determined little pine trees have clustered themselves and taken root against the wind, and cranberry bogs have sprung up to fasten the boot down with red buttons. Tawny ribbon roads twisted and wound about through sand dunes and all unexpectedly disappeared down the leaf-roofed aisles of arching old elms, behind whose dignified shelter blue-shuttered sea captains' houses peered out in magnificent unconcern, and gracious white lilacs and trim horse chestnuts bowed fragrant greetings. Multicolored weather vanes in the forms of windmills, birds, fishes and fowls bedecked wayside fences and creakingly beckoned for attention as the road fled past to stretch itself beside a shimmering strip of a lake bearing along a white sail before the breeze. Then as it curved and left all trees far behind, finding again the sandy flats, there across the bay hung Provincetown! Viewed from this point on a cloudless afternoon, it seemed that a restless foot in the sandy boot had tossed the tiny settlement from its toe and the long row of quaint white houses and the motionless queer little fishing boats dotting the bay had been caught on a huge canvas and held in midair against a turquoise sky, while a kind New England sun adjusted marvelous lighting effects. An artist's paradise, indeed!

A Sailor's Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As I sail home to Galveston
In oleander time,
I sing a chantey of the sea,
A swinging seaman's rhyme;
And tell the wind to wing my words
Across the churning foam
To let my own dear folk rejoice
That I am coming home.

Although I love the rolling keel
The waves and briny spray,
The Gulf is bluer far to me
Than Naples' cobalt bay;
And yearningly I face the west,
Dyed orange, plum and lime,
As I sail home to Galveston
In oleander time.

Salt cedars will be feathered pink,
And every humble street
Will flaunt the coral, rose and white
Of oleanders, sweet;
What joy my heart anticipates
In this sea-girdled clime
As I sail home to Galveston
In oleander time!

Hazel Harper Harris.

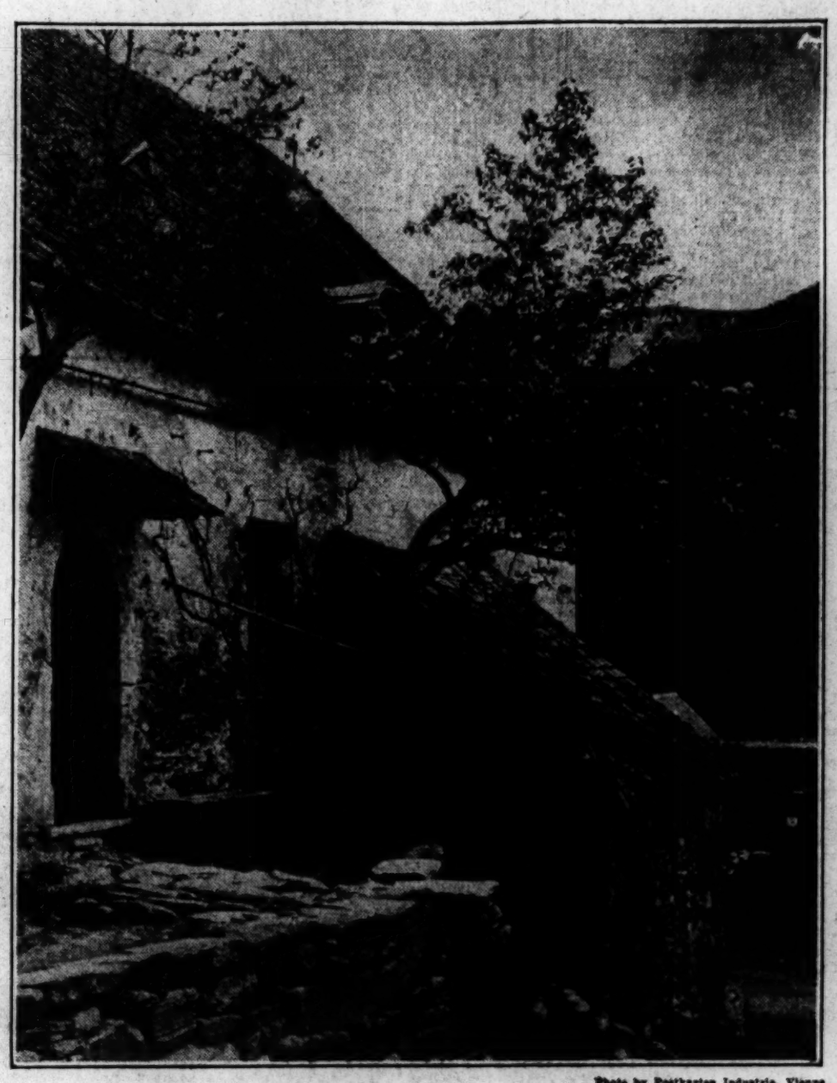

Photo by Postkarten Industrie, Vienna

In Schwallenbach on the Danube

SCHWALLENBACH is one of the cheeriest spots in that most beautiful stretch of the Danube, known as the Wachau. Through this defile the river rolls and bends magnificently—a silver broadway between the high pine-clad hills of the north and those of the south.

In the picture, at the cottage edge, can be seen the road down which the Romans must have passed, and in medieval times the knights. Even Richard Cœur de Lion is said to have been familiar with it, since he was freed by Blondel from the castle of Dürnstein, the ruins of which crown a promontory but a slow hour's stroll from Schwallenbach. The river is beyond, moving so swiftly that a good swimmer would be two to three miles down stream before he could put foot on the other side, were he to attempt to swim across.

In Schwallenbach is a fifteenth century church, and an inn where the walls bear pictures of peasant scenes painted by Alexander Goltz, president of the Vienna Fine Arts Society, who spends his summers in Schwallenbach. A brook sings pleasantly down from the hills above, occupying as it comes a miniature ravine. There is honey to be bought at the peasant's cottage and there is never a garden without its profusion of flowers.

Clematis Lane

Wild clematis grew so thickly on one side of the narrow lane that the hedge seemed made of it. Trailing over the low bushes, the leaves hid the hawthorn and bramble, so that the hedge was covered with clematis leaf and flower. The pale flowers gave out a faint odor and colored the sides of the highway. A cropped nut-tree hedge, again, low, but five or six yards thick, was bound together by the vines of the same creeping plant, twisting in and out and holding it together. No care or art could have led it over the branches in so graceful a manner; the lane was festooned for the triumphal progress of the wagons laden with corn. Here and there, on the dry bank over which the clematis projected like an eave, there stood tall campanulas, their blue bells as large as the finger-stall of a foxglove. The slender purple spires of the climbing vetch were lifted above the low bushes to which it clung; there were ferns deeper in the hedge and yellow bedstraw by the gateways. A few blackberries were ripe, but the clematis seemed to have overcome the brambles and spoilt their yield.

In a little hollow where the rougher grasses grew longer a blue butterfly fluttered and could not get out. The grass was like a net to him, and there he fluttered till the wind lifted him out, and gave him the freedom of the hills. Another butterfly went over, large and velvety, flying head to the wind, but unable to make way against it, and so carried sidelong against the current. From the summit of the hill he drifted out into the air five hundred feet above the flowers of the plain. Perhaps it was a peacock, for there was a peacock butterfly in Clematis Lane.—Richard Jefferies in "The Life of the Fields."

"Un peu de levain"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS une grande fabrique de savon, un jour le rendement d'une certaine cuve était si supérieur en qualité au produit ordinaire qu'on entreprit des recherches pour trouver la cause de ce résultat singulier. On découvrit qu'aucune nouvelle substance n'avait été ajoutée, mais que l'un des ouvriers avait par hasard laissé tomber un morceau de savon sec dans la pâte molle. Les directeurs de la fabrique ne voulaient pas croire qu'il fût possible qu'une si petite chose pût causer une substance si grandement améliorée, jusqu'à ce que l'on eût fait des essais qui confirmèrent l'affirmation de l'ouvrier. Il est intéressant de remarquer que le petit morceau de savon qui occasionna l'amélioration de toute la masse du nouveau savon était bien mûr. Autrement dit, il avait subi une préparation, ayant été mélangé, purifié et mis en forme, et pouvait offrir l'avantage d'une nature plus mûre aux ingrédients informes.

"Un peu de levain fait lever toute la pâte," dit saint Paul. Sans nul doute il avait observé quelque active ménagère mettant avec confiance le levain inoffensif dans une grande écuelle de pâte, et reprenant ensuite ses occupations journalières, pour retourner quelques heures plus tard à sa pâte qu'elle trouve levée sans être aucunement surprise, et se mettre à la travailler. Elle s'était précisément attendue à ce que la pâte levât; et c'est ce qui arriva. Si quelqu'un avait soudainement dit d'un air entendu: "La levure fait gonfler la pâte," elle eût été surprise que quelqu'un fît l'observation d'un fait aussi évident. Si, au contraire, quelqu'un avait dit: "La levure ne fait pas gonfler la pâte de nos jours; elle le faisait autrefois, mais les temps ont changé, et malheureusement nous devons accepter ce fait," la pitié se serait simplement emparée d'elle en présence d'un pareil aveuglement.

Les hommes admettent que le savon purifie et que le pain lève, mais ils refusent souvent d'accepter le fait divin que le pouvoir de la Vérité peut se répandre. Cependant, une seule idée juste sauvera une situation, que ce soit la menace d'un accident, des difficultés commerciales, la discorde dans le ménage ou la maladie. Et il suffit d'émettre une seule idée juste pour améliorer toute condition, si on lui donne l'occasion d'agir. Lorsque le morceau de savon glissa des mains de l'ouvrier, il le laissa dans la pâte. Lorsque la cuisinière a mis la levure dans la pâte, elle l'y laissa. Lorsque quelqu'un a déclaré la vérité concernant un certain problème,—et assurément, n'importe qui a assez d'intelligence pour faire au moins une affirmation vraie,—il n'a pas besoin de prendre plus de responsabilité. L'impatience ou la crainte imposeraient volontiers le tâtonnement importun au envoyant à la poursuite d'un énoncé véridique une armée de paroles faisant la police. On n'enverrait pas un messager en qui l'on n'aurait pas confiance. On devrait donc avoir confiance dans l'affirmation de la Vérité que l'on fait et en attendre patiemment les résultats. A la page 449 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mrs. Eddy dit: "Un peu de levain fait fermenter toute la pâte. Si grande est l'omnipotence de la Vérité qu'un grain de Science Chrétienne fait des merveilles pour les mortels." La sincérité et la confiance dans le bien remporteront certainement la victoire. Le levain de la Vérité s'empare entièrement de la situation, annulant toutes espèces de limitations et de croyances pernicieuses, neutralisant les poisons, adoucissant l'amertume, démêlant les enchevêtrements déconcertants, purifiant les motifs, aplanissant le chemin par la bienveillance et la bonté.

Quelquefois, lorsqu'on semble se trouver seul à bien comprendre Dieu au foyer, au bureau ou à la fabrique, l'argument se présente: Que suis-je au milieu d'un si grand nombre? Ceci tendrait à nous aveugler sur les occasions de faire le bien, ou à nous paralyser dans nos activités par la crainte. Il n'est jamais dangereux ni inutile de penser ou d'énoncer la vérité. Penser juste et bien agir sont des choses contagieuses, étant donné qu'en réalité elles ne sont jamais absentes et qu'il suffit qu'on se rende compte de la vérité pour en répandre la présence éclatante. L'idée vraie pénètre à travers le nuage de doute ou d'imprudence en le dissipant. Un seul rayon de lumière suffit pour pénétrer à travers les ténèbres caverneuses lorsqu'on a fait disparaître ce qui l'en excluait; de même une seule affirmation de la Vérité peut briser la solidité de l'erreur hypothétique. Aussi ne devrions-nous pas tarder à exercer même le peu que nous connaissons de la Vérité. Le travailleur solitaire peut prendre courage en constatant le fait qu'il n'est pas seul avec son peu de connaissance ou son peu de courage, car l'Amour infini est avec lui; et dans la mesure où il se sert de ce qu'il sait, son bagage de compréhension augmentera au point de déborder. Ceci est inévitable, car c'est le résultat de la loi spirituelle qui opère.

Strength

The mountains rest in strong tranquillity;
In covenant with stars and whirling clouds
Fold upon fold, their ledges rim the sky.
Winds sigh upon their breasts like phantom rivers,
Lithe tumbling waters cut the narrow valleys.

—Marie Emilie Gilchrist, in "Wide Pastures."

"A Little Leaven"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A large soap manufactory on one occasion the output of a particular vat was so superior in quality to the usual product that a searching inquiry was undertaken to ascertain the cause of this singular result. It was discovered that, although no new substance had been added, one of the workmen had inadvertently dropped a cake of seasoned soap into the soft mixture. The heads of the firm were unwilling to believe it possible that so small a thing could be responsible for the greatly improved condition, until experiments were made which verified the workman's statement. It is interesting to note that the little bar which brought about the refinement of the whole mass of new soap was well seasoned. In other words, it had passed through the preparatory stage of being mixed, purified, and molded, and could offer the benefit of its maturer texture to the unformed ingredients.

"A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," declared Paul. Undoubtedly he had watched some busy housewife confidently insert the apparently innocuous yeast into a huge bowl of dough, and then go about her daily tasks, to return some hours later and, without the slightest surprise, knead down the risen heap. That the dough should rise was just what she expected to happen; and it was what did happen. If someone had suddenly looked wise and said, "Yeast expands dough," her surprise would have been that one should voice so obvious a fact. On the other hand, had someone said, "Yeast does not expand dough nowadays; it used to do so, but times have changed and we must accept this unfortunate fact," only pity for such blindness would have possessed her.

Men accept the facts of the refining influence of the soap and the rising of the bread, but they often reject the divine fact of the leavening power of Truth; and yet, one right idea will save a situation, whether it be impending accident, business difficulties, domestic inharmony, or sickness. And one right idea at a time, given opportunity to work, will improve any condition. When the cake of soap slipped from the workman's hand, he let it remain. When the cook has planted the yeast, she lets it alone. When one has declared the truth about some problem—and surely anyone has sufficient intelligence to make at least one true statement—he need not assume further responsibility. Impatience or fear would demand importunate fumbling by sending out after the true statement a pursuing army of policing words. One would not send a messenger he could not rely upon. Then one should have confidence in his statement of Truth and patiently await the result. On page 449 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "A little leaven causes the whole mass to ferment. A grain of Christian Science does wonders for mortals, so omnipotent is Truth." Sincerity and trust in good will surely win. The leaven of Truth pervades the whole situation, nullifying all sorts of limitations and evil beliefs, neutralizing poisons, mollifying bitterness, straightening out bewildered entanglements, refining motives, smoothing the way with benevolence and kindness.

Sometimes when one seems to be the only person with a correct understanding of God in a home, an office, or a factory, the argument comes, What am I among so many? This would tend to make us blind to opportunities to do good, or stultify our activities with fear. It is never dangerous or useless to think or voice the truth. Right thinking and acting are contagious, for the reason that they are never absent in reality and need only the truth realized to bring out their glowing presence. The right idea penetrates the cloud of doubt or unwisdom by dispelling it. A single shaft of light is sufficient to penetrate cavernous darkness when that which excluded it is removed; so one statement of Truth can split the solidity of the seeming error. Therefore we should not delay to practice even the little we know of Truth. The lone worker can take courage from the fact that he is not alone with his little knowledge or his little courage, for infinite Love is with him; and in the measure that he uses what he knows his stock of understanding will expand to overflowing. This is inevitable, because it is the result of spiritual law in operation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Five Thousand Years Ago

We had left behind us the huge monument of the great Fourth Dynasty kings, and were facing toward the south and the lesser pyramids at Abousir and Sakkara.

Lesser, indeed; made of inferior limestone, their cores a mass of rubble and sand, they show as plainly as written history the lessening power of the Pharaohs. No longer could a king summon a hundred thousand slaves for twenty years to build him a monument; a powerful feudal nobility was arising to dispute his hitherto unquestioned sway. The old cycle of empire, so often repeated, was beginning; the abuse of power, and the rise of the people to contest it.

But how long, long ago! King Tut-ank-amen was not to be born for another thousand years or more, yet already the mud of the Nile delta had covered a civilization infinitely older. It is known that six thousand years ago these delta astronomers had already divided the year into three hundred and sixty-five days; twelve months of thirty calendar days each and five feast days at the end. And that they possessed even at that time some form of writing, its nature now unknown.

Five thousand years ago, long before the Pyramids were built, and we find these people dressed in linen cloth, with sandals; wearing ornaments and rings, the women painting their faces and dressing their hair with ivory combs; making fine vessels of clay and of stone, and later on of copper; building boats, some of them with sails, and carrying standards or flags; using flint knives with gold handles; eating with carved ivory spoons.

More than two thousand years before the time of Tut-ank-amen, they were building great palaces for their kings and mansions for their nobles, furnished with beds, chairs, stools and chests, of cedar inlaid with ivory, or other precious woods. Rich vessels of alabaster, rock crystal, copper, silver and gold ornamented these houses, and the floors were covered with heavy rugs.

They were wearing a linen so fine that the fibers resembled silk; they were making gold jewelry of beauty and extreme delicacy, and with insets of precious stones, mostly amethyst and turquoise. The rich built gardens around their houses, and in them were artificial ponds, or lakes. And in these pleasure gardens they played at draughts, or the women danced to the music of the harp, the pipe and the flute. . . .

But public work was not neglected; mining was carried on extensively with tools of copper, never of iron. And up and down the Nile traveled vast flotillas of boats carrying the commerce of the nation. . . .

Strange to think, as we moved along sedately on our camels, that much of this ancient civilization was still buried deep under the encroaching sands, beneath our very feet. Now and then . . . exploration brings a bit of it to light. We saw here and there a camp of the searchers. . . . But mostly it was desert, with perhaps the black tents of Bedouins under the lee of a sand dune, their camels hobbled, or free to graze where they could find a bit of sun-dried grass.

Along the Nile below and to our left were only fields, date gardens, and here and there a mud village, hardly to be distinguished from the newly plowed land about it.—Mary Roberts Rinehart, in "Nomad's Land."

Summer Night

The dew is heavy on the grass; the corncrake calls; on a cloudy juniper the nightjar churrs; the fhionna or white moth wavers above the tall spires of the foxglove. The midsummer eve is now a grey-violet dusk. At the rising of the moon a sigh comes from the earth. Down the moist velvety ledges of the dark a few far-apart and low-set stars pulsate as though about to fall, but continuously regather their tremulous white rays.—Fiona Macleod in "Where the Forest Murmurs."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IT WAS a bright starlit night. There was no moon, but every star, big and little, was doing its best and brightest, so that anybody in the house who had been awake and looked out of the window would have been surprised to see Little Cat walking down the road to the gate on his hind legs, like a little gentleman, with his cane under his left front leg. But Little Cat knew that everybody in the house had gone to bed.

"They think I'm asleep in my basket," said Little Cat to himself, taking his cane from under his leg and twirling it gaily round his paw, "and here I am out out taking a walk and enjoying the beautiful, beautiful stars. It reminds me of that lovely poem by Jane Taylor. Now how does it go?

Twinkle, twinkle, little star!
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high
Like a something in the sky!

I must ask Wow if he remembers. What fun! What fun!"

So Little Cat went out through the gate, and turned toward the Smith's house, where Wow, the Smith's dog, lived. But hardly had he taken a dozen steps or so when he saw Wow coming toward him, walking rapidly on his hind legs, though when he came within speaking distance he dropped down on all four feet, so that he could speak to Little Cat without shouting.

"Good evening, Little Cat," said Wow. "I was just looking for you."

"Good evening, Wow," said Little Cat. "I was just looking for you, too. You remember that lovely poem, 'Twinkle, twinkle, little star'?"

"I do, I do," said Wow. "But I haven't got any time to remember poems. The Joneses' pig—"

"I just can't remember the last line," said Little Cat. "What is the star like in the sky when it's up above the world so high?"

"Don't ask me," said Wow. "I know perfectly well, but I can't think of it this minute. The Joneses' pig—"

"I know what it's like now," said Little Cat. "Like a diamond."

"We haven't got any time to be thinking about stars," said Wow. "What I'm trying to tell you is that the Joneses' pig has got out, and is rooting in the salad garden. We've got to stop it or it will root up the whole place. I've barked and barked, but that pig only stopped long enough to tell me my bark is worse than my bite, and went right on rooting. We've got to save that salad garden."

"We'll save the salad garden," said Little Cat. "We'll talk to that pig."

"Perhaps you can talk to him," said Wow. "He doesn't pay any attention at all to me."

Along the Starlit Street

Now the Joneses lived next door to the Smiths, so it was not very far to go. But there was no time to be lost, for, as everybody knows, a pig can root up a lot of garden in a very short time. Little Cat and Dog Wow hurried along the starlit street till they came to the Joneses' gate, and then they turned in and went round the Joneses' house till they came in sight of the salad garden. And there was the Joneses' pig right in the middle of the garden. The Joneses had only one pig, and he was a small one, and lived in a neat pen at the far end of the garden when he was at home.

"There he is," said Wow indignantly. "Rooting and rooting! It's a wonder he doesn't wear out his nose."

"It's a pig's nose," said Little Cat. "You just can't wear out a pig's nose."

"I don't see how talking to him is going to do any good," said Wow. "I've said everything I can think of."

"Did you appeal to his better nature?" asked Little Cat. "His kind heart and all that?"

"I don't believe he's got a better nature," said Wow.

"Of course he has," said Little Cat. "Every creature has a better nature."

"Well, I guess I'd better keep out of it," said Wow. "He hasn't got any respect for my opinion anyway. You talk to him."

So Dog Wow hid behind the corner of the house, where he could peek and listen, and Little Cat kept on to the salad garden, walking on his hind legs and swinging his cane like a little gentleman. And when the Joneses' pig saw him, he looked at Little Cat with his small round eyes and kept right on rooting.

"Good evening, Pig," said Little Cat, saluting the Joneses' pig with a wave of his cane. "What a beautiful evening it is, to be sure!"

"Good evening, Little Cat," grunted the Joneses' pig, with his nose in the garden.

"I appeal to your better nature, Pig," said Little Cat, leaning on his cane and speaking earnestly. "Don't root up the Joneses' salad garden!"

"Rumpf-f-f-f!" said the Joneses' pig. "Better nature indeed! What makes you think I've got any better nature?"

Little Cat Expostulates

"Everybody has a better nature, Pig," said Little Cat. "So don't pride yourself you're an exception. You have a better nature, Pig, and I am appealing to it. Think how you would feel, Pig, if you were Mr. Jones. Or Mrs. Jones. Or Willy Jones. Or Baby Jones. Suppose you had planted this salad garden, Pig, and watered it, and weeded it, and looked at it morning, noon and night, Pig, to see if the pretty plants were beginning to come up. And talked about it, Pig. And looked forward to picking the nice vegetables, Pig, and making lovely salads, Pig, and eating some of those lovely salads, and giving everything that was left over to the Joneses. Think how you would feel, Pig, if this was your own salad garden, Pig, and Mr. Jones and Mrs. Jones and Willy Jones and Baby Jones came and rooted your beautiful salad garden all up, when you were sound asleep!"

"I haven't rooted it all up," said the Joneses' pig indignantly. "I've only rooted up one little teeny corner."

"And when you think, Pig," said Little Cat, "how the Joneses love you."

"Rumpf-f-f-f-f!" said the Joneses' pig. "Love me! Nobody loves me."

"Well, perhaps they don't," said Little Cat. "Doesn't any member of the family ever scratch your back with a shingle?"

When Little Cat said that, the Joneses' pig looked surprised, and then he looked thoughtful, and then he looked pleased, and then he looked at the place he had rooted up in the garden, and then he looked sheepish. That is, he looked as sheepish as a pig could look.

"Well," said the Joneses' pig, "I never thought about it that way before, but those Joneses do scratch my back pretty often. Even the baby. Yes, sir, they keep a shingle right there by my house to scratch my back with. Rumpf! Rumpf! I guess I'll be getting along home, Little Cat. I guess I've rooted all I want to for one night. Good night, Little Cat."

"Good night, Pig," said Little Cat.

So the Joneses' pig went back through the starlit night to his house, and got in through the tunnel he had dug with his nose. And Little Cat went back through the starlit night to where Dog Wow had been waiting and peeking round the corner of the house.

"I told you that pig had a better nature, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "And he hadn't rooted up more than a corner of the garden. Oh, they think I'm asleep in my basket, and you're asleep in your house, and here we are, out enjoying the beauties of nature and saving the Jones's salad garden. What fun! What fun!"

Lady Doll and the Quilt

A little doll sits on top of my desk beside the luster ware cup. I put her there so that she will feel at home for when she was young she must have seen a great many luster ware dishes.

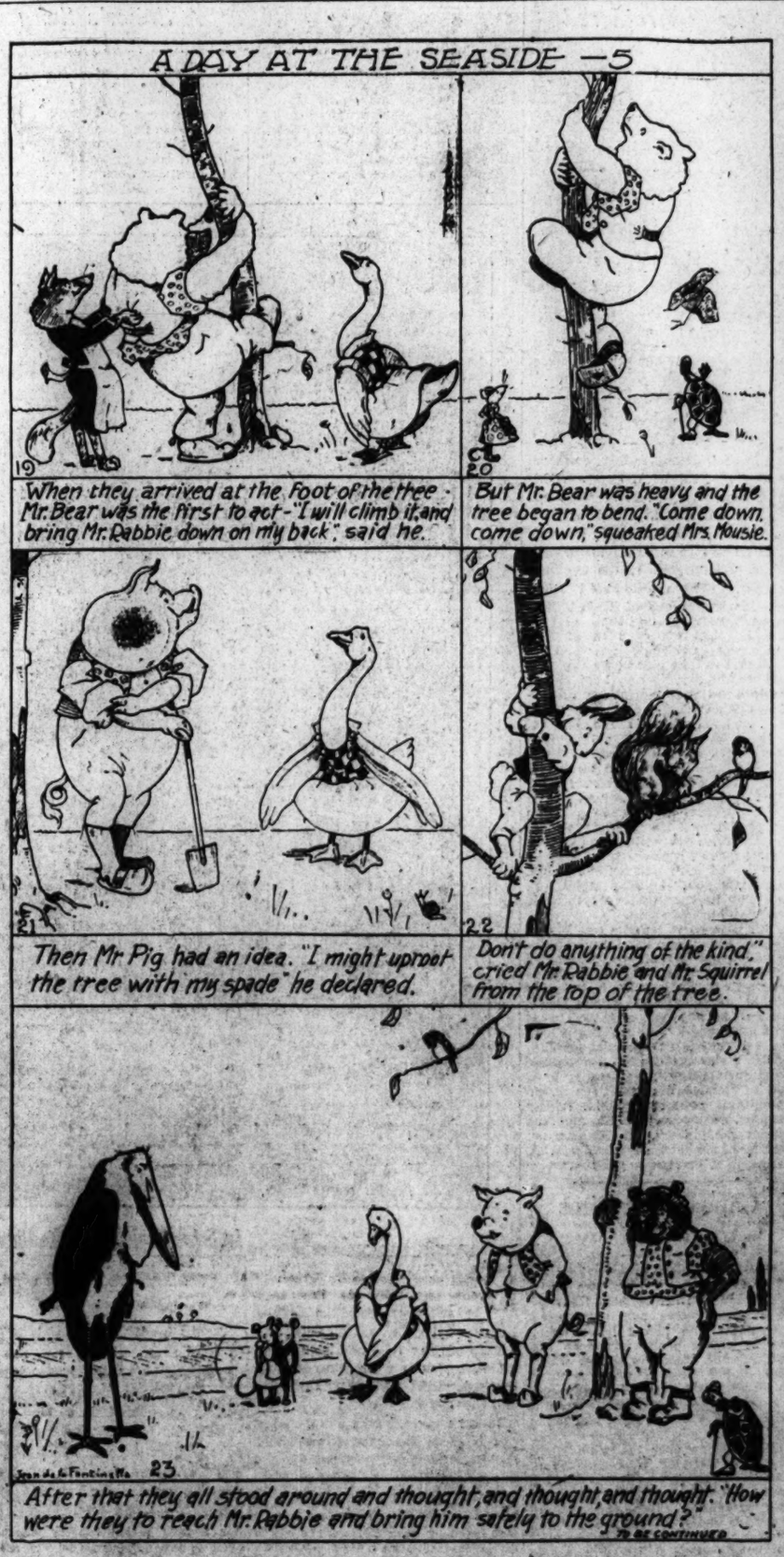
Did you ever see a doll like Lydia Root—made all of wood? I do not know Lydia's real name, but I call her after the little girl who loved her 125 years ago. One hundred and twenty-five years ago! That was when your grandma's grandma was a little girl, and all that time Lydia has kept her dress clean!

It is not so wonderful that she has kept her hair brushed for it is painted on. It is parted nicely in the middle and wound in a smooth coil on top of her head. You see, Lydia is a lady doll, not a baby or a little girl doll such as we have most often in these days. Her dress is stiff black silk and she wears a white silk apron trimmed with lace. She is dressed as the ladies were when they went to quilting parties. The great, great grandma ladies had their nicest times at quilting parties.

At these parties they made quilts of tiny blocks sewed together with the finest stitches in many patterns, such as five pointed stars, shamrocks and diamonds. Sometimes they cut up new cloth but more often they used scraps left from the clothes they made in their families. I think that kind was the nicest.

I think Lydia, the little girl, used to take the doll Lydia to bed with her, and before she grew sleepy her mother used to tell about the pieces in the quilt.

"Aunt Nancy wore this plaid dress on her first sleighing party. This was brother's first suit. Oh, see; here is the red dress Ruth wore at the corn husking, and Aunt Serena had this dress when she came from England. Yes, that blue was mother's wedding gown, didn't it have a lovely sheen?" So on and on until Lydia the little girl and Lydia the lady doll were too sleepy to see the bright quilt colors. V. H.



The Big Indian

OLD Mr. Sun just smiled, and smiled, and smiled, as he slyly slipped over the hill beyond the shining lake.

"O—o—oh, Bobby!" whispered Betty Bedford to her small brother, "look in the hedge and behind the maple trees. It's such a pink, pink world we might find some sunshine fairies."

"Or some pink coons, or woodchucks," continued Bobby, "or—O—o—oh, Betty, there goes a pink robin, an look at Frisky Squirrel's pink coat an'—"

"See, Maplehurst is a pink palace with shining marble steps!" interrupted Betty excitedly as she pointed toward the house.

Mother softly opened the door, but seemed not to notice the excited children.

"An'—here—comes the Princess," added Betty in an awed little voice—"all in shiny pink!"

Mother cooed, and a pigeon dropped to her shoulder where she daintily ate the grain which Mother offered her. Just then the wonderful pink light grew dull, and Betty and Bobby made a dash for the porch.

"O Mother!" exclaimed Betty as she pushed Mother into a chair, "you're just our own, own Mother, aren't you?"

Bobby climbed to Mother's lap and hugged her tightly.

"Course she is," he said happily. "A pink Princess is all right for a story book, but not for a really, truly Mother."

"Mother, old Mr. Sun played a joke on us," explained Betty, "so we pretended it was Fairyland and—"

"Everything was pink," added Bobby, "so's we didn't even know ourselves!"

"Well, well!" laughed Mother. "I guessed as much, so I thought I'd play, too."

"Ha, ha, ha!" echoed Daddy from the doorway.

"Daddy!" shouted everybody at once.

A Story of Long Ago

"O Daddy, come out and tell us a real story," coaxed Betty, "about a long, long time ago."

"'Bout when you were a little boy," urged Bobby.

"How would you like to hear about your great-great-grandfather when he was a little boy?" asked Daddy.

"Yes, yes," shouted the delighted children.

"You should remember this story," mused Daddy, "because it is one your grandmother loved to repeat about this old home which has always been in your mother's family."

"It will be difficult for them to imagine Indians," began Mother.

"Indians!" exclaimed Betty as she snuggled up to Daddy.

"O goody, Dad!" squealed Bobby. "Have some bears in it, too."

"Sure," agreed Daddy. "Bears and Indians always go together, don't they, Son?"

Old Mr. Sun with his smiles had entirely disappeared, and the Man in the Moon shone pale in the sky. Bunny, the Maltese cat, crept up the steps as Daddy began—

"A long, long time ago your great-great-great-grandfather decided to locate somewhere in New York State. At that time there were many tribes of Indians around here—the Cayugas, the Senecas, the Onondagas and many others."

"S'pose there used to be one right here!" interrupted Bobby, breathing hard.

"Why, I suppose so," laughed Daddy, "but your great-great-great-grandfather was too intent on making a home to mind Indians, or bears, or anything else. So he cut down trees, and with the help of his older boys built a log cabin right where we are sitting."

"Why," exclaimed Betty looking about her, "did our grandmas and grandpas play around here just as we do?"

"Your grandmas played with rag dolls instead of sleeping, talking Annabels," laughed Mother, "but I'm sure they waded in the creek and did many other things just as you and Bobby do."

Bobby sat with his little hands clasped tightly.

"Go on, Daddy," he insisted. "What did my great, great-grandfather do?"

"One thing he did one day was to go to the mill with his father," said Daddy. "In those days everybody went miles through the forests to the mill on horseback; so that when Grandmother was out of cornmeal it was quite an event for Grandfather to clean up the old gun, and start out on a couple of days' journey."

"What'd he take a gun for?" asked Bobby.

"Why, because there were Indians and bears," replied Daddy, "but in spite of this, your great-great-great-grandfather remembered the time when he was a youngster and decided to take his little son along."

"Did he see any—did he see any?" shouted Bobby.

"Sure, he did!" answered Daddy understandingly. "Just as they rounded a corner of the narrow path, there stood a big Indian—a big Indian with bow and arrow pointed straight at them."

"O-o-oh!" breathed Bobby, "did he shoot?"

Red Feather

"No, Bobby, he didn't shoot," answered Daddy, "because at that moment he spied the rosy-cheeked little boy who clung fast to his daddy's neck. 'Red Feather like papoose,' he said as he dropped his bow and arrow.

"O Daddy, did he have red feathers on his head?" asked Betty curiously.

"Yes, a band of them," replied Daddy, "which I presume was the reason for his name—'Red Feather like papoose,' he repeated, as he laughingly offered the boy a bright string of beads from his neck."

"O Mother! Are those beads in the little cupboard the ones the big Indian gave my great-great-grandfather?" shouted Bobby, jumping up and down.

Mother nodded, and Daddy continued:

"Well, now, Bobby, you'd never guess what that little boy did. He put out his chubby arms and made friends with the big Indian, while much to your great-great-great-grandfather's surprise they laughed and played together."

"Whew!" exclaimed Bobby, "did he go to the mill with them?"

"No, he disappeared as silently and as swiftly as he came," laughed Daddy; "but when they reached the mill, there was Red Feather waiting for them."

"With more bright trinkets for the boy," added Mother. "You'll find a few of them with the beads in the little cupboard."

"Wait a minute," said Daddy as both children started. "As the boy grew to be a man, the big Indian taught him the secrets of hunting and fishing."

"And when your great-great-grandfather decided to build this frame house in place of the log cabin," finished Mother, "old Red Feather helped to hew the timber. Certainly he proved a faithful friend."

"Hurrah for Red Feather!" shouted Bobby as he and his sister rushed into the house.

The Call

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the shade of a beautiful wide-spreading tree,
Sat Alice and Joseph and Annabelle Lee,
Who waited politely for Richard and me.
I dressed in my very best dress, for you see,
We were the guests at their Five O'Clock Tea.
The tea was not tea, but the best lemonade,
The cakes were delicious; and were served by the maid.
We sat very still, and our voices were low;
We were pleasing our families, who certainly know
That good manners are needed, each hour of the day;
But right at my side, I saw the swing away
So lightly and free in the soft summer breeze,
While I longed for a ride through the great leafy trees.
Then I thought of my blue gingham dress, right next door,
And the hat and the shoes which I usually wore,
When all of a sudden I heard Joseph sigh,
As he glanced at his pumps, and his very best tie.
Then I smiled, so did Alice, and Annabelle rose,
"Let's play games," she said quickly, "But we'd best change our clothes."

Elizabeth Mallory.

Another True Story

This story is about a mother toad and happened many years ago when the writer was a little girl at boarding-school in Silesia, Germany.

Our school stood in its own grounds and at the farther end was a pretty pond, much beloved by ducks and frogs. Carp and gold-fish swam merrily about and at the sound of a little silver bell, would come up to the bridge to be fed. There was a fair-sized island in the pond with a comfortable house for geese and ducks. Endless fun the girls used to have swimming in summer and skating in winter when the pond was frozen. Sometimes an organ-grinder was engaged to play on the little island and then the girls danced to the strains of his music.

But we are getting away from our toad. A short distance from the pond, mother toad had evidently been out for a stroll with her little son or daughter and was on her home-journey when, suddenly, in the middle of the path up which she had to pass in order to reach the water, she met Rip the school's pet terrier. Rip stood and barked loudly at her. Mrs. Toad evidently did not know that "barking dogs don't bite," and probably he meant no harm but was just wishing her good morning in dog language. To such a little thing as a toad, however, the barking must have seemed very loud. Anyhow, she was not going to run any risks or let her baby be hurt by that loud-voiced giant in her path. She stood still one moment, when she must have told her little one what to do, and then the baby hopped quickly onto its mother's back, where it seemed to feel quite happy and safe. Calling the dog off, I was delighted to see brave mother-toad and her precious burden hurry home to the cool water of the pond.

The MAIL BAG

Letters and extracts from letters:

Oxnard, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I like to read the letters in the Mail Bag, and about Snubs. I am in the fourth grade and shall be nine in January.

Oxnard, California is the biggest little city on the coast. It is called the Sugar City because we have such a large sugar factory. We have lots of oranges, and walnuts, and lima beans. Sometimes I make money picking up beans after the thrasher has finished.

I like dogs. We had a dandy bulldog whose name was Bill. I like to play ball most of all. I go out to the country to play, and stay all night with a friend who comes to our church. Her father takes care of 3000 acres, and we have lots of fun riding horses, bathing in the big dam, and playing on the haystacks—and the cook gives us cookies.

I have three brothers, and two sisters, and we are going to watch the Monitor to see if you liked my letter.

L. Elwood M.

[The editor liked your letter very much, Elwood.]

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

Snubs has had his first party here in Hamburg, Germany. It was a somewhat mysterious invitation, ". . . to be sure to be present . . . to meet a friend from across the sea who is very anxious to be introduced, etc."

Well, six grown-up friends came to the Surprise Party, and awaited the arrival of that friend. They had a real jolly time guessing who it could possibly be. Then the bell rang very loudly, the lights were turned on in the entrance hall, and the guests were asked to appear in the other room to meet the newcomer.

There he was! Snubs, our little friend whom we love! Sure enough it was he, and a great surprise it was too! All had a very good time, and when they started home, it was resolved that, as soon as possible, Snubs must be given a children's Surprise Party. B. L. R.

P.S.—The next party will be at my own home for some of those Sunday School children who could not go away for a vacation to the country or seashore.

Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Editor:

I have been down to Cape May. I went in bathing with my sister. Does Snubs like to go in swimming? I have read that he did not like to take a bath. I suppose Sponge doesn't like to go in swimming.

I have a plant at home. I love to water it and take care of it.

Marion H.

Yes, Snubs enjoys a swim, Marion. You may even see him taking one, if you follow his diary closely.—Ed.

Fallon, Nev.

Dear Editor:

Today I was working out the puzzle called "Jumbled Names." I think I know the names. The girls are: Edith, Louise, Kate, Gladys and Betty. The boys are: Robin, Dick, Peter, Fred and Edward.

I have three brothers and they enjoy my reading Snubs to them. We are thankful for The Christian Science Monitor.

Frances S.

(The editor wonders how many boys and girls will succeed with today's puzzle. The first word is difficult. It is French, though used in English, too.)

London England,

Dear Editor:

I love the Monday and Thursday Monitors. I love all the doings of Snubs. I had my Snubs Party last week, and poor Snubs would have been shocked if he had seen where some of the little girls pinned his tail. All the seven little girls I had at my party take the Monitor. Best wishes to Snubs from a little English friend aged six years. Marion H

Ponca City, Okla.

Dear Editor:

As a new reader I should like to say that I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially Our Young Folk's Page and The Children's Page. I am nine years old, and in the sixth grade.

I enjoyed "I Record Only the Sunny Hours" for July 8. I know that Mr. Scarritt's reward for doing an act of that kind could be nothing but happiness.

I have a yellow Persian cat. I call him Pat, and he looks something like Sponge. Alpha G.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

I read the Monitor on Mondays and Thursdays all the time, and enjoy it very much. I love Snubs and Milly-Mondy-Mandy very much. Please have her again. I would like another story like "Penny Wise" too. I like "Andreas, the Little Greek Boy," and it is about the first thing I look for in the Monday Monitor. The Mail Bag is very interesting, and I read it every time.

Louise Eugenia S.

We hope that Milly-Molly-Mandy will pay us many more visits, Louise. —Ed.

Hollywood, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I love Snubs and Waddles. I would like some stories about fishes and flowers. We have a fish pond under the willow tree. Oakley H.

Did you read about the barnacles on last Thursday's page, Oakley?—Ed.

[The editor would also like to thank the following for their letters: Roxanne W., Cora Nell M. D., Robert Y.)

A "Something to Do" Story

VACATION days were beginning to drag a bit for Louise. The vines which covered the playhouse had grown so thick that she could scarcely see to play in there. Day after day she had built castles and caves and tunnels in the sand-pile until she had become rather tired of that. There had been so many pleasant things to do, but she had done them all over and over again. This morning as she ate her breakfast she was wondering what she could do for a good time when music practice was over. She wondered as she crumbed the table for Mother; she wondered as she tidied up her doll-house in the library, and she was still wondering and getting a little dismal and dumpish when the telephone rang. It was her own little chum Dorothy, and this morning her voice was quite excited—so much so that Louise had to ask her to say over again what she was saying.

"I say," repeated Dorothy as slowly as she could, "Mother wants you to come over and spend the day and bring your old clothes."

"Bring my old clothes!" exclaimed Louise. "What for?" and she giggled at the thought of it.

"Never mind what for," Dorothy told her. "That's a secret. But be sure to bring an old dress, one your mother doesn't let you wear any more, and old socks and old shoes. Come in about an hour."

Louise could hardly get the receiver on the hook, she was so excited. The dumps and dismals flew away and the smiles came out and made her a very sweet little girl indeed as she ran to tell Mother what a funny invitation she had received.

A Puzzle for Louise

"What do you suppose we are going to do?" she questioned, hopping up and down on one foot. But Mother had no idea what it could be. Big Sister couldn't imagine either what such an invitation meant, but she hunted out some old clothes and helped Louise through with her music so that when the hour was up a happy little sister kissed them good-by and went skipping away with her bundle under her arm. And of course all the way down the street and around the corner she wondered.

It hadn't rained so it could not be wading or mud-pies. Dorothy would have told her if they were going to the woods. What were they going to do? Dorothy came to meet her but she wouldn't tell. And when they went out on the back porch and she saw a long row of tin coffee cans, the play table with two chairs in front of it and a bundle of old rags she still could not think what the fun was to be.

"Can't you guess yet?" laughed Dorothy. "What do you smell?"

Louise sniffed and sniffed. Finally she cried, "Paint! I smell paint!"

"Well, that's it," Dorothy told her. "We are going to paint—all by ourselves. Mother says we may paint all these coffee cans and make them into pretty cans for rice and tea and things. Some for your mother and some for mine, and I'm going to make a blue one for Auntie Grace to match her new kitchen, and maybe I'll make a red one for Grandmother and a green one—" But Dorothy had to stop for want of breath and just then Mother came out and scooted them upstairs to change into their old clothes.

Cans of Enamel Paint

What fun it was to watch her open the small cans of bright colored enamel paint! As she stirred it slowly around and around with a stick, mixing it well, she told them that she bought it at the ten cent store and thought that buying paint and brushes for little daughters wasn't a bit more foolish than spending the same money for candy or popcorn or peanuts.

With papers spread beneath the table to catch any drops which might fall, and plenty of rags to wipe hands, they set to work eagerly. Louise painted her first can orange and set it in the corner to dry. Then she made the top black and placed it carefully beside the can. Dorothy chose bright blue for her can and orange for its top. Next Louise made one all in scarlet and Dorothy one in green.

By lunch time each had their cans finished and set away to dry and then Mother showed them how to do their own cleaning up. Rags, well soaked with turpentine, took off all the paint, and soap and water finished making them as fresh and sweet as ever. In such funny places they found spots when they looked at each other and in the mirror! Right on the tip of Dorothy's nose was a daub of orange and on her knee two blotches of green. Louise had some in her hair and on her forehead and her knees had to be well scrubbed too. But that was a big part of the fun, and what with giggling and squealing lunch was ready before they were.

The afternoon was spent in drawing designs to be used next day in decorating their cans. Mother had thought she was going to be needed in this part of the work but she soon found that little Fourth Grade girls who had taken an interest in their drawing lessons had plenty of splendid ideas as to what could be done with lines and circles.

With their drawings as guides the next morning found them very busy and even Mother was surprised at the success of their work. As they grew more used to handling their brushes they tried flowers—red poppies on a black can and yellow daisies on a blue one were two of the most successful. Dorothy even tried her hand at a red and green parrot, and it must have been pretty good, for when Daddy saw it he laughed and said, "Oh, ho, I suppose this is the cracker can!" For easier and quicker decorating one day they cut birds and flowers from crêpe paper and pasted them on the cans and then gave the whole can a coat of shellac.

Day after day Louise ran up the street to work with Dorothy on the cool back porch. And before long the cupboard shelf where Mother let them keep their cans looked as gay and pretty as the beds of zinnias outside the porch door. Mothers and aunties and grandmothers had their pantry shelves brightened up by these gifts. As they sorted them out Louise said, "I'm going to keep this scarlet one for our teacher and give it to her when school begins. It will be nice for her to keep things in on her desk!"

Dorothy looked a bit puzzled for a moment and then she said happily, "Oh, I know what I'll do. I was going to take my blue one to her, but I'll give it to Miss Emerson, the principal, and then they will each have one! Isn't it funny—I was so glad when school closed last spring, and do you know I believe I'll be just as glad when it begins again!"

"So shall I," declared Louise.

Word Square Forming

With the letters in each word, spell an entirely new word in each case. Then print the words one under the other as we have these words, and if you have guessed the new words correctly, you will have a perfect "word square." A "word square" is one in which all the words reading across the puzzle, read the same downward. Can you do it?

LANE
ROLE
STAR
NETS

The Rain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

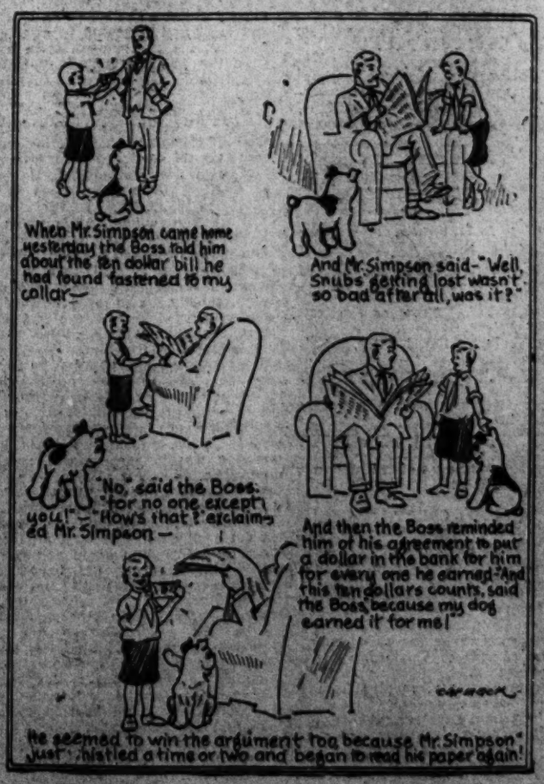
Pitter, patter, comes the rain.
Silvery threads from up above.
Splashing 'gainst my window pane,
Sprinkling all the world with love.

After every silvery drink
Sweeter far the bluebird sings;
The rose grows lovelier, I think,
Rain much beauty brings.

Elsie Jean.

Key to puzzle to published July 19: Duck, able, hand, lamb, idle, aunt. The initials spell "dahlia."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



EDUCATIONAL

How It Feels to Be a College Freshman

By HARRY E. STONE
Dean of Men, West Virginia University

CAN you remember when you were a freshman? How did you feel? What did you expect to get out of your adventure in learning? Were you soon disillusioned or did your professors and fellow students come up to your expectations? What did you learn from the mistakes of your first year? What did you resolve to tell your younger brother soon to follow in your path? And if, perchance, you had no younger brother, did you act the part of big brother to at least one prospective freshman? Perhaps you are one of those fortunate men who after a score of years proudly look forward to the coming of the next fall when your boy will be a freshman—it may be at your Alma Mater. If so, you will be glad to refresh your thought with some of the things freshmen think while getting adjusted to that fascinating thing known as "college life."

Freshmen Questioned

For many days recently I talked to college freshmen—members of the class of 1929. I tried to see the reactions they had to their exposure to higher education in a state university. I asked them to be frank and they were. I inquired as to how their instructors in the freshman year in college compared with their instructors in the senior year in high school. I invited their suggestions as to how the university could improve its service to incoming freshmen—members of the great class of 1930. I asked them how much money the first year had cost them and whether they had received full value for every dollar invested in education. I sought their views as to social life, co-education, fraternities and professors. And, finally, I asked their thoughtful answers, in writing, to this question: "If you had a younger brother coming to West Virginia University, what advice would you give him as a result of your experience this year?" I have been out of college more than 20 years. My son will wear a freshman cap this fall: I wanted the 500 men of our first-year class to tell me what to tell him and other young men with whom he will attend "thuses" and games and parties and classes next year.

"I tell you it was a comedown to be one of 500 freshmen in a big university and to be compelled to attend chapel and thuses with the fear of the student 'vigilance committee' always before me," said one aggressive lad. "I was a leader in high school, especially during my senior year. I feel that I haven't been able to make much of an impression this year in college. It wouldn't be so bad if a fellow knew at the beginning of the year what he knows after he gets his eyes open. Before I knew what it was all about I had been rushed and had joined a fraternity. I found that as a pledge I was a sort of necessary evil harbored by the older men, because I would eventually become an upper classman. I found also that I was a convenience and a necessity when there was work of a manual or menial nature to do. Of course, I really did not expect the older fraternity men to do any work around the house. Well, I'll know better how to tackle the thing next fall."

Wanted Direct Information

I wanted to see how many satisfied customers the university had made of these 500 freshmen. "Have you had a square deal from the faculty?" "Has the student council treated you right?" "Have you any criticisms or complaints to make?" I asked. Some certainly did enjoy the opportunity to get something "off the chest." A few complained about being required to attend chapel. A few thought some of the attendance regulations of the university oppressive. Several complained because of limitations on social life enforced by the social committee of the faculty. Many thought military training should not be compulsory. Some did not want any regulations of any kind. Their objections were aimed not alone at the faculty but at the student leaders as well. I quote one particularly sharp criticism by a student of strong personality who will, without question, earn Phi Beta Kappa for scholarship while here:

"The university should 'protect,' if that be the word, incoming freshmen from some of the freshman rules. Make them speak, wear dinky caps and look foolish but do not compel an ambitious (or any other) student, carrying 18 hours in the arts and sciences or 20 in the engineering school to spend his evening study time at thuses and basketball games. Certainly freshmen must be taught loyalty to W. V. U., but must it be at the expense of his classes? To average 90 is certainly (in my opinion) a better way of showing how highly you rate your college than is attendance at a thuse where everyone knows that everyone else is pulling for West Virginia and all the 'thuses' do is to proclaim to each other their love for the university and after many long speeches, all the same in material and form, the man coerced into loyalty is permitted to go home and try to get something out of the half hour left for study. I have nothing 'agin' the 'rellers' because I have several times been told of the ability I possess along those lines. My objection is this: Why was it necessary to call that meeting the day before the exams which counted so much toward determining the standing each individual would attain? Why?

"That was one thuse of many and even more numerous were the sport events which detracted attention and time from the place where they were badly needed. I am as enthusiastic about all sports at W. V. U. as most thusemen,' yes, any 'thuseman,' yet I regard them as secondary to this job of trying to learn psychology, logic, and economics. I believe I should feel sorry for any man who left W. V. U. with his head so full of football scores and track records that he had room for nothing else. Perhaps I'm exaggerating. I wish to condemn this business of forcing young innocent freshmen into spending too much time upon the secondary phases—majoring in a minor as a convocation speaker once said: 'No one has ever been able to legislate or even scare the virtue of loyalty into intelligent people and it was certainly a shock to many high-school graduates to find that they were being forced into loyalty to their chosen college! I would like to write more upon this subject but I have neither paper nor time.'

Dislike Coercion

"The university should remove from contact all men, instructors or students, who try to force the freshmen to do anything. Coercing is a poor policy anywhere and especially should we guard against that tendency in college, which is supposed to teach tolerance and make men broad-minded. Don't try to force freshmen to take courses, or to do anything against their will. The reaction will be more destructive than the original danger. I do not mean that we should not enforce harmless freshman rules as aforementioned."

The amount of advice offered for younger brothers and other prospective freshmen would fill a volume. Some of it was better than most faculty members could give. For example I submit the following from a freshman who will become a student assistant in chemistry next year: "The first thing I would tell him would be to get started right. A grave mistake that freshmen make is that they loaf at the beginning of school. The jump from high school to college is rather great and the average freshman starts his college career the same as he did his high school career. It takes more studying in college than in high school, and if a student gets behind in his studies at the first of the year, the chances are that he will stay behind. Therefore, he should get down to business, get started right, and stay that way or he will be 'out of luck' when examination time comes.

"Another thing is, do not engage in too much outside work or too many activities. These require time that should be devoted to study. Many students come to college with the idea of having a good time. They should come to college to work and become educated. Still, do not slight outside activities altogether, because one makes many friends and broadens his world in doing so. Do not be satisfied with a passing grade. Be the highest grader in school. Hitch your wagon to a star and aim for the top. Obey all the freshman rules, and all others for that matter, for they will help you to become a better upperclassman. Do not have too many 'dates.' If you must have them, have them on Friday or Saturday night, but only after studying is done. Now as a last word let me say again: Do your work well from day to day. Engage in some outside activities but not too many. Select the right courses. Do not take too many short courses. Do not waste your time or money. Do your best in everything that you undertake and you need not worry."

The importance of getting a quiet room where there will be few temptations to neglect study was urged by a large number of students. The danger of too many "dates" was also frequently mentioned. One man of some maturity said that he would give his younger brother two lists of university instructors—one list of those to be sought, another of those to be avoided. "Don't be 'cocky' and don't take everything that the upperclassman tells you," said one boy who had paid for his independent attitude by having his hair cut. "Obey the freshman rules. They are a benefit to you," he added.

Improvement Suggestions

Many suggestions as to how the university could improve its service to freshmen were given. "See to it that all instructors who teach first-year men are at least as able and as experienced as the best teachers they have had during the senior year in high school," said a high-grade student from a high school in one of our larger cities which has a reputation for having able teachers. "Provide more places of amusement, such as tennis courts, social hangouts, pool room, club rooms and other places where the men can spend their leisure time under better conditions than those that exist in public pool rooms and other hangouts downtown," ventured another. Some felt that the fraternity system should be made more democratic. We have the good fortune to have a campus that borders along the beautiful Monongahela River. It was suggested that a school swimming beach should be provided with a paid instructor in charge. Since many of our students will swim in this river anyway, this suggestion seemed not at all unreasonable, especially in view of the long swimming season here.

I found that the first year had required from "dad" on the average $70 to $75 per month for students who did not live at home. Some managed to get along on $56 to $60 for everything. A few spent from $80 to $100 per month. These amounts are for those whose entire expenses were paid from the earnings of "father." The majority thought it unwise to try to earn any money during the first half of the freshman year. The opinion seemed to be that the importance of getting a good start during the first year overshadowed everything else.

If I have refreshed the memories of some of my readers who were freshmen many years ago, I shall be pleased. If some of those readers become big brothers to some members of the class of 1930, I shall be very happy. If, by chance, some of that great army of high school graduates who need guidance before leaving home for college shall read and be helped thereby, I shall be delighted. It feels great to be a college freshman, if you succeed. There is no feeling worse than failure, and failure as a freshman in a strange town and in a new environment is a dismal outlook. It need not be the lot of those of fair intelligence who read these words and heed them.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Robert Southey (south'-i, or suth'-i), English poet laureate and author, 1774-1843.

Rouget de Lisle (or l'Isle) (roo'-zheh duh lēl), French poet and musician, author and composer of "La Marseillaise."

Zamora (thah-mo'-rah), a province of Spain. The town of the same name in Michoacan, Mexico, is pronounced sah-mo'-rah.

Gijon (hē-hon'), a seaport of the province of Oviedo, Spain, on the Bay of Biscay.

Connaught (con'awt, or con'-ut), a province of Northwest Ireland.

Mili Alexiev Balakirev (bah-lah-kē'-ref), a Russian composer, born 1837.

Princess Belgiojoso (bel-jō-yō'-so), Italian patriot and author, 1808-71.

Internationalism in New Foundations

Oxford, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE announcements made recently at an annual Rhodes Scholar dinner at Oxford are an interesting illustration of the growing international factor in education. Sir Otto Beit, who presided, said that the Rhodes Trustees had decided to add two new foundations to their already formidable list. One is the creation of a number of fellowships for Oxford "dons" to enable them to travel and undertake research in those territories from which Rhodes scholars are drawn. The other is the founding of a Rhodes Memorial Lectureship, which is to be open to any man or woman distinguished in public life, in literature or the arts, in natural science or in business. The only condition of the lectureship is that the individual shall deliver not less than two public lectures in Oxford and live there for one term so that his experience and ideas may be available for all.

These announcements are certainly in line with the purpose Cecil Rhodes had in establishing the original foundation. He saw that the future peace of the world depended largely upon a mutual understanding between English-speaking peoples, he believed that "educational bands make the strongest ties," and he left his fortune to maintain some 200 scholars in residence at one of the most famous universities in the world, where they could meet one another, and become inspired to regard "the performance of public duties in after-life as their highest aim." His trustees are now doing their best to insure that the university which he chose should be kept constantly in touch with the newest and best currents of educational and progressive thought in all parts of the world.

New Fellowships Distinctive

The idea of creating traveling fellowships is a comparatively old one. Since Mr. Rhodes founded his scholarship system he has had a host of imitators in a hundred different forms. The new Rhodes fellowships are distinctive in that they will be open only to the professorial staff of Oxford University and are designed mainly to keep this staff in continuous contact with the thought, feeling and research of the New World. This should be a further step toward international understanding, for if the New World has much to learn from the mature wisdom and long experience of the Old, the Old World has no less to learn from the pioneering enterprise and democratic enthusiasm of the New.

The idea of establishing a lectureship with the purpose of bringing exceptional talent and experience regularly to Oxford, not merely for lectures but under conditions that will enable the residents to discuss matters with the lecturer at leisure is less common. It is interesting, too, to notice that the trustees have specifically made the appointment open to women as well as men, that it includes people distinguished not only in the academic world but in politics and business; and that the trustees intend to use the lectureship mainly to bring to Oxford people who live outside Europe and who are, therefore, not usually easy of access.

Learning International

Learning has always been international in character. It has been learning's glory that even at a time when civilization has allowed its political aspirations and jealousies to divide mankind into warring and hostile fragments the learned and the scientific world has formed an international brotherhood which no hatred could dissolve nor nationalism estrange.

Furthermore today not only is learning international but scholars and professors from all over the world are coming more and more into contact with one another. They used to do so in the days of the old medieval universities. They are beginning to do so on an increasing scale again today. These new Rhodes foundations will help the process. They will help to break down those artificial barriers of language, ignorance and suspicion which have separated and estranged the nations and will bring nearer that day when humanity shall attain unity and peace in a common understanding.

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Courtesy of Brooklyn Botanic Garden

Young Gardeners Examining a Banana Plant in the Economic House at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

Children Learn More Than Plant Culture in Botanic Garden

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

A LITTLE white house, reached through a rose arch, with flowers lining the brick walk leading to the door and surrounded by a variety of shrubs and vegetable plots tended by young gardeners, forms the central setting for the children's work at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. There are in addition two classrooms equipped with lantern projection and provided with a demonstration table, three children's greenhouses, a house containing useful plants from the tropics and sub-tropics, the general conservatories and general plantations, including a native wild-flower garden, rock garden, Japanese garden, a Shakespeare garden containing the flowers mentioned by Shakespeare, an Indian garden containing squash, corn, beans and sunflowers grown from seeds raised by the Pawnee Indians, an economic garden, a room for the Boys' and Girls' Club, and an auditorium equipped with stereopticon and motion picture machine—all of which are used in training the children of Brooklyn in the appreciation of what plants add to daily living.

When the Brooklyn Botanic Garden was started a little more than 15 years ago, it seemed as important to those in charge to open up to children a vision of the great plant world as to establish research departments for the benefit of natural science and agriculture. As a result the children's work at this garden today is said to be unequaled in the United States and outstanding as compared with such work in other countries. Recently the town of Torre del Greco, Italy, sent for information concerning the children's garden and its work. The Children's House Garden of Torre del Greco is being modeled along these lines. This is only one of many similar requests that have come to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, according to Miss Ellen Eddy Shaw, curator of elementary instruction.

One Boy's Experience

The garden works both with the individual child and with groups of children from the schools. It has been found that it is possible to teach much more than an appreciation of plant life through gardening. A boy who won first prize with a lovely potted nasturtium gave an instance of this. The boy had cared for the plant all through the hot season at his summer home in New Jersey. The boy's mother decided that the plant must be left behind when the family returned to the city, but after starting for the railroad station the boy went back for his plant. According to a relative, his success in plant raising was the first big thing that had come into the boy's experience. He had been outstripped by his brother in all school and home activities and then suddenly he had accomplished a piece of work which in its class was prominent.

Work in the garden has been found to have a corrective influence as well. One teacher who offered an apology for sending her most unruly pupils to the garden was astonished to learn that the garden instructors had been totally unaware that they had been entertaining a group of "bad boys." The attractions of the garden had triumphed over any mischief-making inclinations. One of the best kept plots in the garden is maintained by girls from a training school to which girls who seem difficult to manage are sent.

A child may lease an individual garden plot by paying a rental fee of 25 cents a year. Whenever a child is unable to pay this fee, however, a way is found; for through small tasks at the garden he may earn the money which enables him to possess a plot. The children are required to draw plans of their gardens and are advised concerning the plants best suited to their purpose. Miss Shaw, who is essentially a teacher as well as a gardener, believes in placing a child as much as possible upon his own initiative. "The little gardener has to be honest with himself," she said, speaking of the individual work of the children. "He cannot plant carelessly and achieve a beautiful, orderly garden. Nature tells him right away when he has made mistakes."

Waiting List for Plots

The penalty for failure to care for a garden plot is to lose possession of it. There is always a long waiting list of young applicants for these plots. One foresighted mother in response to the entreaty of her son asked early in the spring of this year that his name might be added to the list of applicants for plots in 1927.

A work less intensive but equally important is that with the visiting classes of school children who come to the garden with their teachers for instruction. More than 50,000 school children visited the garden during school hours last year. Many classes from the upper grades of the elementary schools go to the garden for subjects which bear directly on their work in geography, such as sugar planting, forestry or the relation of plants to the world's commerce.

The children find in the greenhouse for tropical and semitropical plants, banana plants growing and bearing fruit. They see the rope-making plants (sisal and Manila hemp), the citrus fruits, the fig, bamboo, rubber plants, vanilla and plants of the deserts. In the auditorium during the winter months they view motion pictures of plant culture.

The garden offers classes for teachers as well as for children. Children who attend its classes on Saturdays and after school do so of their own volition. The autumn work of the classes includes the planting of bulbs, the making of cuttings, the repotting of house plants and the making of wicker containers for plants. The spring work consists largely of starting seedling plants for the vegetable garden, the flower garden and the winter garden.

On Marks Meaning Little or Nothing

To the Editor of the Educational Page:

The article entitled "Marks Mean Little or Nothing," which appeared on the Educational Page, June 14, is a most mystifying recital of a condition. Education daily presents such conditions. Discussion of them without more analysis will only tend to densify the fog.

For instance, to begin with, we should know what is the true nature of marks. Under the many definitions of the word "mark," in Webster's International Dictionary, this one is given, "Something, as a line, notch, or fixed object, designed to record or indicate position." This definition, to me, defines the school mark more clearly than others.

The mark itself is merely a symbol. This fact in itself should stimulate thought. A symbol of what? A symbol of attainment or progress. Now the purpose or method of attainment rather than mere attainment should be indicated by the mark or symbol. But often it is not. Is not this the real issue? Whether the method or purpose of attainment when false is the fault of the symbol or mark or whether some outside agencies are the causes and the mark an innocent bystander.

The ideal condition for gaining knowledge is individual desire for it, coupled with an intelligent grasp of the best method. Were this ideal a present reality, the mark symbol would eventually disappear.

It is most foolish to say that marks mean nothing when they are requisite for college or university entrance; when technical institutes carefully select applicants because of character, high scholastic ratings and seriousness of purpose, all of which must be expressed in marks of some kind. One might as well say that money, scales, bookkeeping, computations of all sorts in the business world mean nothing. They do not mean everything, it is true, but they do mean something to present-day groping humanity.

The child who knows more of a given subject than he is expected to know and the one who has copied the subject matter word for word in an examination have both reached the mark, though one overran and one was carried to it. They both covered, though in a different manner and with a different purpose, the necessary ground leading to a certain mark. But covering ground is not the purpose of education. The purpose of education is to teach one to think. Covering ground does not guarantee any thought process whatsoever. But if one learns to think he is bound to cover ground. There will be a lessening need of the use of marks as experimentation continues in freeing the student from hindrances to his thinking.

I know a boy who insists that a great injustice is being done to him because the school will not allow him to study at his own rate.

He is held intsead back with a giggling class which finds no stimulation in mental play and knows not the real joy of physical play in its place and right time.

The individual home will have need to be raised to higher standards of intellectual ideals before the method and purpose of obtaining marks are purified. And the home cannot work this out for itself. The school must show it how. But educators cannot teach what they do not know. Then the next step is to study the situation a little more carefully, a little more persistently and a little more clearly until the educators can say to the world, we know.

F. L. M.
Santa Monica, Calif.

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Courage in Place of Child Fears

HOW good it is to see a timid little child lose its timidity! Children are naturally so trusting and confident, that it usually speaks ill for a child's environment, when he is fearsome. Most fears are "homemade." Some parents think that it is impossible to make children "mind," unless they "scare" them, with policemen and bogey men and other dire calamities. But how cruel and unnecessary this is! Children obey quite as a matter of course when they have confidence in their guardians. When we treat them fairly and squarely, they respond so reasonably and lovingly.

It may be convenient when you are shopping to have little Johnny cling to your side, because you have told him that "the floor walker will take him away if he doesn't." But think how sorry you will be when Johnny grows up to be a "little coward," afraid to play with the boys, shrinking from everything.

Another type of "homemade" fear is that induced by the parents' example. If you scream when you see a mouse, or hide your head when you hear a clap of thunder, the children are apt to imitate you. If you shrink away from the dog ever so little, Mary may take it for granted that there is something menacing about him. We must overcome these foolish fears, not only for our own sakes, but for that of our children. Many a mother has taken herself in hand because she did not want to pass her fears on to her child.

Easily Helped

A child can usually be easily helped to overcome fear of animals, providing his parents set him a good example. Even when the loud bark or sudden jump of a dog has caused fear, the child's natural love for the animal is so strong that his antipathies are quickly forgotten. It is usually a positive benefit for children to have pets. Where this is not feasible, visits to friends who are more fortunate can be substituted. An animal should never be forced upon a child, but the child should be allowed to gradually get used to it, and he will undoubtedly end by loving it dearly.

The same can be said of most, if not all, childish fears. Whether the youngster is afraid of a new toy, strange person, false face, the ocean, shadows, or the dark, by allowing him to get used gradually to these things, we will overcome the fear. Many a time have I seen a child shrink screaming from a new and unusual toy. Providing his parents do not force the toy upon him, simply leave it where he can see it, his curiosity will probably draw him to it in time, and it will eventually become one of his most cherished possessions. Often a child is afraid of the ocean when he first sees its waves come tumbling and roaring toward him, but if we allow him to take his own time in making its acquaintance, it will no doubt become one of his greatest joys. I have seen children made very unhappy upon first seeing a false face, but who delighted in playing with these toys in a very short time.

Special Instances

The dark also often holds terrors for children. If they have not been threatened and if their thoughts have not been filled with stories which inculcate fear, which they have overheard, they are not as likely to develop this fear. But as in other instances, the parent should allow the child to get used to the dark, perhaps by playing games in unlighted rooms, or by sending him into dark places for sweets or toys. Sometimes, by giving a child a flashlight we give him a means with which he can himself meet the problem. When his chair or his table looks "scarey," he can turn his flashlight upon it and see for himself how little he has to fear. This is what we have to do with all childish fears—turn the flashlight of reason upon them and show the little tots their unreality.

There are times, though, that children are beset by fears which they cannot themselves understand. Ethel had swam since she was 6 and was very fond of the water, but had never dived. At 9 she went on a diving board for the first time, and for some unaccountable reason she could not get herself to make the spring. Did her parents "push her in?" No, indeed! They knew that such an action might result in Ethel's having a dislike for diving. Each day they assured her that after her first dive, her fear would disappear. Day by day she went on the diving board, and, after a struggle, turned reluctantly away. But one day, suddenly gathering courage, in she went, and now she is an expert diver. Instead of forcing our children, by inducing them to face their own fears and overcome them, we not only save them much unneeded suffering, but we strengthen their characters.

The fears of children seem very real to them, and should never be ignored. The children need our aid; and we must be patient with them, even though their fears seem silly to us. To ridicule a child "out of his fear" is an unwise procedure, as all we shall probably accomplish is that he will hide his terror from us. In addition to using every means in our power to help the child overcome his fears, we must allow him to gain a mastery over his environment in order to develop courage. When a youngster can skate, swim, row, climb, etc., he knows that he has power within himself to overcome obstacles, and needs no longer shrink from them with trembling.

Parent-Teacher Activities

A concise list of "parent-teacher needs" has been compiled by Miss Francis Hays, field secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers: Thorough organization; general participation; careful study of programs to fit local needs; definite knowledge of the aims of the mother organization; few outside speakers and more from among the members; membership increased in proportion to school enrollment, and stabilized; establishment of headquarters where information for associations will be available; adequate finances for child welfare work assumed; subordination of entertainment features of programs; wholehearted community singing. Miss Hays, who has organized local groups in counties and states throughout the United States, and annually conducts institutes and short courses for parent-teacher leadership, finds the listed needs generally applicable.

The Eugene Field School Parent-Teacher Association, Chicago, has greatly increased its helpfulness to mothers by the establishment of a story-hour and weekly party for small children. Mothers may take their small children to the school library where they are registered and cared for until after 3 o'clock, at which time they are taken to the kindergarten room for a party and games. Children who are in school can be registered and cared for when mothers wish to remain for the parent-teacher social hour. The plan has brought many mothers to meeting who previously could not attend and the children are benefited by the organized play, stories and group activities.

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Present quotations for the stock of 68 bid and 72 asked are said by interests in the company not to be a fair indication of the company's financial condition or earning power, both of which are excellent, or a real measure of value of the company's stock.

Nashawena has been one of New England's most prosperous mills. Average net earnings on capital paid in for the 10 years from 1916, the time it began paying dividends, to 1925, 10 years, were $18.35 per share a year. It was liberal to stockholders although retaining a large share of its earnings.

In the first half of last year it earned a full year's 8 per cent dividends on 60,000 shares then outstanding, but, in the first half of this year, it met with a constantly declining cotton, silk and finished goods market by which profits were inevitably reduced.

Company's Present Situation

Present conditions are considerably better than at various times in the past. The Nashawena Mills project was launched in 1909 when the first results of curtailment of cotton clothing wear by women were being felt. Within a short time after the company was organized its shares were selling as low as 65. Another dull time was experienced at the end of 1920.

Current operations are on a fairly satisfactory basis as to quantity, and especially so when compared with two years ago. In the summer of 1924 the company's looms were operated on a 58 per cent capacity basis. Recently it has been operating 81 per cent of its looms.

Directors of the Nashawena Mills, while naturally disturbed by current cotton textile conditions, believe that whatever depressions exists at present in the Nashawena Mills' business is due to declining markets rather than to lack for its product.

DECLINE IN SHIPBUILDING

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—The amount of shipping tonnage under construction is now the smallest since September, 1909, according to advices received by the Banker Trust Company from its British information service. For the quarter ended June 30, there was 200 merchant vessels with a gross tonnage of 841,338, under construction in great Britain and Ireland. Italy held second place in shipbuilding activities, with 287,346 tons, while the United States, with 133,278 tons, was fifth.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA OFF

For the six months ended June 30, American trade with Soviet Russia showed a turnover of $32,939,000, a decrease of 48 per cent from that for the like period in 1925. American exports were $25,962,000, compared with $52,610,000, while imports were $7,976,000, as compared with $6,169,000.

MOTOR FINANCE EARNINGS

Motor Finance Corporation of Newark, N. J., reports for the first six months of 1926, net profits after provision for federal taxes of $149,056, compared with $85,564 for the corresponding period of 1925, an increase of 154 per cent. Earnings for the half-year were nearly as great as earnings for the entire year of 1925, when $149,740 was reported.

WHEELING STEEL CORPORATION

Wheeling Steel Corporation, including subsidiaries, for the quarter ended June 30 reports net profit of $1,208,045 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $747,094 in the second quarter of 1925. In the first six months of 1926 net profit totaled $2,287,662, compared with $1,594,877 in the first half of 1925.

FAIRCHILD COTTON INDICES

Another advance is noted in Fairchild cotton goods index for week ended July 30—to 12.582, compared with 12.533 week previous and 14.805 in corresponding week a year ago. Average price of spot cotton was 19.22 compared with 18.64 the week before and 26.32 a year ago.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN

Norfolk Southern for the six months ended June 30 reports surplus of $453,762 after taxes and charges, equal to $2.83 a share on 160,000 shares, compared with $107,765, or 67 cents a share, in the first six months of 1925. Surplus for June totaled $121,717, compared with $4941 in June, 1925.

CALIFORNIA CRUDE OUTPUT UP

California crude oil production in the week ended July 31 averaged 619,200 barrels daily, an increase of 1800 daily over the preceding week. Los Angeles basin output was 317,200 barrels daily, a decrease of 4000 daily.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Aug. 2	July 31
300 Abitibi	82¼	81½	82¼	82
100 Ahumada	8	8	8	8¼
1200 Air Reduc	122⅝	119¼	122⅝	119¼
100 Ajax Rub	8½	8½	8½	
38000 Allied Ch	139¼	136	138½	136⅞
500 Allis-Chal	90¼	90	90	
100 Amerada	30	30	30	30
100 Am Ag Ch	17⅛	17¼	17¼	17¼
100 Am Ag C pf	60	60	60	
100 Am Bk Note	41	41	41	
400 Am Bosch	21	20⅞	21	20¼
4200 Am Brake	129¼	126½	129¼	127
1200 Am Br Bov	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¼
100 Am Br B pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	
34600 Am Can	62	60⅝	61¾	60⅝
500 Am Car	100	99⅝	100	
300 Am Chain A	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
400 Am&FPw	22⅝	21	21	22¼
1400 Am Int Crp	34⅜	33⅝	34¼	33
300 *Am La Fr	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
100 Am Linseed	32½	32½	32½	32
500 Am Loco	104¼	102⅝	104¼	104⅛
200 Am Metals	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	52
1400 Am P&L	71	70½	70⅝	71
200 Am Radiat	110	110	110	110
1700 Am S Razor	62⅞	62¼	62¼	62
15600 Am Smelt	136	133½	135	133⅛
1500 Am Steel	45	44⅞	44⅞	45
700 Am Sugar	70	69¼	69¼	69¼
100 Am Sug pf	102⅜	102¼	102¼	102⅛
3900 Am T&T rts	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
6700 Am T&T	142¾	141¾	142¾	141
1200 *Am WWks	62	61¾	62	63
400 Am Wool	24	23⅝	23⅝	
100 Am Wool pf	72	72	72	71¼
100 Am Zinc pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	
6800 Anaconda	50¾	49⅞	50¼	49⅞
600 Arch Dan	40	39¾	40	
400 Armour A	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
100 Art Loom	53	53	53	
100 Art L pf	111	111	111	
400 Asso DG	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	41¾
200 Ass DG 2pf	104	104	104	
3900 Atchison	139⅜	138⅞	139⅛	139
4300 Atl Coast L	222½	221	221½	220
200 Atl G&WI	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
2800 Atl Refin	112¾	111	112¼	110
100 Atl Refin pf	116½	116½	116½	
100 Atlas Powd	59	59	59	
300 Austin N	12¼	12	12¼	11
200 Austin N pf	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜	
200 Auto S pf	6¼	6	6	
800 Baldwin	121¾	120½	121¾	120⅞
9000 Balt & Ohio	102¾	100⅝	101¾	101¼
900 Barnsdall A	25¾	25¼	25¾	25⅛
100 Barnsdall B	24	24	24	
200 Belding	31	30½	30½	31¼
2300 Beth Steel	46¼	46	46¾	46⅜
400 Beth Stl 7%	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
500 Bloomdale	30½	30½	30½	30⅛
100 Booth Fish	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
400 Botony A	22½	21½	21⅞	
600 Briggs	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	39
1500 Br Edison	149⅞	148⅜	148⅞	149⅜
100 Br Man Tr	64	64	64	
600 Br Un Gas	94⅞	93½	93⅝	94⅜
300 Brown Shoe	37	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
200 Bruns Term	13⅛	13	13	13
700 *Burns B A	139½	139½	139½	140
100 *Burns Br B	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
100 Bush T deb	93	93	93	
100 Bush Term	39¼	39¼	39¼	
2700 Butterick	46⅛	46¼	46¼	44½
100 *Cal Pack	69½	69½	69½	
100 Cal Pet	33	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝
100 Cal&Ariz	69¼	69¼	69¼	
800 Cal & Hec	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜
200 Can Pac	164⅜	164	164¾	164½
400 Case Thresh	143	142½	142½	140¼
100 Cen Leather	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
100 Cent of NJ	293	293	293	
700 Cerro de P	69⅞	69½	69⅞	69½
1100 Cert-Teed	46¼	46⅛	46¼	45⅝
600 Ches & Ohio	144½	142⅝	144½	142⅜
500 Ches&O pf	142	142	142	142
300 Chi&Alt pf	8½	8½	8½	8
800 Chi Gt West	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
300 Chi Gt W pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24½
200 ChiM&SP ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200 ChiM&SP	11	11	11	11
900 ChiM&SP pf	18	18	18	18⅜
300 ChiM&SP ct	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅞
800 Chi&NW	73½	73¼	73⅝	72⅝
9500 Chi RI	59¼	58¾	59	58
500 Chi RI 7%	100¼	100	100¼	100
100 Childs	52	52	52	51⅛
200 Chile Cop	34⅜	34	34	34
100 Christie Br	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	46
32600 Chrysler	38⅝	37⅜	37⅞	37¼
200 Chrysler A	102	102	102	
200 Chwtt Pbdy	65	65	65	
300 Coca Cola	158	158	158	159
500 Colo F&I	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	45
700 Collins AK	44	43¾	43¾	45⅞
200 Col Carbon	61½	61½	61½	61½
2300 Col Gas	85⅝	85	85	85
200 Col Gas pf	115¾	115	115½	115
400 Com Sol B	166⅛	165	166⅜	
342 Congoleum	26⅛	25½	25⅝	25
4400 Con Dist	4¼	4	4⅛	4¼
16600 Con Gas	109⅞	108¼	109	109¾
300 Con Textile	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1700 Cont Can	82⅞	82	82⅝	82⅝
200 Cont Ins	130½	130	130½	129⅝
1300 Cont Motors	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
4400 Corn Prd	44⅞	44	44⅜	43½
1200 Cuba rts	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11
1200 Cuba Co	51	50¼	50⅝	50½
700 Cuba C pf	38	38	38	
20 Cub A Sug	25½	25	25¼	25½
200 Douglas P	29⅛	29	29	29
50 Dupont	284⅜	280½	283	279
400 Dupont deb	104	103⅞	104	
500 Davison	26	25⅝	25⅝	25½
1800 D L & W	147	146	146	146
1400 Del & Hud	167⅞	165	167¾	163½
00 Detroit Edi	137½	137½	137½	136½
100 Devoe & R	37¾	37¾	37⅞	38
100 do pf	100	100	107	
12800 Dodge A	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24½
200 Dodge pf	88¼	88¼	88½	88½
400 East Kod	113⅜	113⅛	113⅞	112½
2100 Eaton Axle	29½	29	29⅜	28⅝
600 Elec Bat	84	83⅞	83⅞	84
1700 El L & P	20⅛	20	20	20⅛
700 *Elec Refrig	69	68⅝	68½	70
100 E B pf	122	122	123	123
100 Em-Brant	1½	1½	1½	
200 E P S	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3230 Erie	35¼	34⅜	35	34½
5200 do 1 pf	44½	43¼	44⅝	43½
100 do 2d pf	41¼	41¼	41⅜	
200 Eureka V	53½	53	53	52
100 E P S pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	96
3600 Fam Play	116¾	113¾	116	115½
1700 F Mot Tr	25½	25	25⅝	24⅞
100 Fed M & S	81	81	81	
303 First N S	32½	32	32½	
600 Fisk Rubber	18	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜
2300 Fleischm'nn	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	48½
500 Foundation	95¾	95	95¾	
900 Fox A	73½	72½	73	73
2700 Freeport Tx	31½	30½	31½	30½
300 Gabriel	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜
300 Gardner M	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2000 GenAmTk	49¾	49	49¼	49⅛
1600 Gen Asphalt	69	67½	68¾	67⅝
6000 Gen E new	89⅜	88¼	89⅛	
100 Gen Elec Sp	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅜
2200 Gen Gas&E	42½	39⅝	42½	39⅝
14500 Gen Motors	196	190	195⅞	189½
1000 Gen Mot 7%	118½	118½	118½	
100 Gen OD Adv	55½	55½	55½	
300 Gen ODA ct	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33
100 Gen Pet	67	67	67	66½
2000 Gen Rys	86½	85	86½	86
200 Gimbel Br	51	51	51	50
500 Glidden	17½	17½	17½	17½
300 Goodrich	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
4000 Granby	24⅝	23½	24⅛	23½
300 Grt Nor pf	74⅜	73⅞	74⅛	74¼
800 Grt Nor Ore	20	20	20	19⅝
100 Grt W Sug	94½	94½	94½	
100 Grt WSu pf	116	116	116	
1500 Greene-Can	21	20⅝	21	20⅞
2500 Gulf Mobile	38½	34½	38¾	34⅞
500 Gulf M pf	104	104	104	106
8500 Gulf Steel	74½	73⅝	74½	73⅝
700 Hartman	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
100 Hoe & Co	29	29	29	
300 Houston Oil	59	58⅞	59	
2400 Howe So	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝
13700 Hudson Mot	74⅞	72⅝	73⅝	73½
2600 Hupp Mot	24¼	24	24¼	24
12400 Ind Oil & G	26⅞	25⅞	26⅝	25¾
100 Indian Refin	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
200 Inspiration	25	25	25	25½
500 Interboro R	43⅜	43	43	43⅛
100 Int Business	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	45
1300 Int Cmt rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3000 Int Comb	54	53½	53⅞	54
3500 Int Harv	129¾	128⅝	128¾	128
600 Int Match pf	62¾	62¼	62¾	62¾
600 Int MMar pf	31⅜	31	31	30⅜
800 Int Nickel	25⅝	25	25⅛	25
300 Int Paper	51	51	51	51
200 Int Pap 7%	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	
600 Int Rubber	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝
200 Int Tel & T	116½	116	116⅜	115⅝
700 Int T&T rts	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
1700 Jordan Mot	84	84	84	84⅝
3900 Kan City So	45⅝	44⅜	44⅝	44¼
200 Kayser	38	38	38	38
2400 Kennecott	54½	54⅜	54⅝	54⅝
200 Keystone	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400 Kinney	56	55	55	56
500 Kresge	54¼	54	54	53¼
400 Kuge DS	22	22	22	22
300 Life Saver	21¾	21¾	21¾	
5000 Lambert Co	58¾	58⅜	58¾	54½
1500 Lehigh Val	91¾	91	91¼	91
500 Lehn Fink	33¾	32⅞	33⅝	33
4400 Lago Oil	22⅝	22	22⅝	22
100 Lim Loco	50¼	50¼	50¼	
2700 Loews Inc	42⅝	42	42⅝	43¼
300 Loft Inc	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
600 Long Bell A	44	44	44	
1200 Loose-W	134⅞	131	134⅞	130⅝
200 Loose-W 1pf	142¾	141¾	143½	
100 *Lou Oil pf	95½	95½	95½	
200 Lou G&E A	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24¼
200 Lou Oil Ref	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	18⅝
500 Louis & N	135¼	135¼	135¼	135⅝
100 Ludlum Stl	37	37	37	
16400 Mack Tr	127	125½	126½	154⅜
200 Macy	104¾	104¾	104¾	
200 Magma Cop	41	41	41	
200 Mallinson	17	17	17	17
100 Mantal pf	60	60	60	
1300 Man El Sup	83⅝	82¾	83½	83¼
400 Man Elv mg	54	53¾	54	
200 Man Shirt	25¾	25¾	25¾	
200 Maracaibo	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	23
5700 Marland Oil	58⅞	57⅞	58⅜	57⅜
200 Math Alkali	82¾	82	82	
300 May Dpt St	120¼	120¼	120¼	
500 Maytag	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23½
200 McCrory A	81	81	81	80
200 Mex Seabd	12⅜	12½	12½	12¼
600 *Miami Cop	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝
2700 Mid Cont	30¼	29⅝	30	29⅝
600 Mid States	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1400 Mo K&T	37⅝	37¼	37½	37⅝
2700 Mo Pac	40	39½	39¾	40
2900 Mo Pac pf	92¾	92	92¾	92
200 Mont Pw	80½	79⅝	79⅝	79½
3400 Mont Ward	72	71⅜	71¾	71½
800 Moon Mot	24	24	24	23½
100 Mother Lode	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
200 Motion Pic	19¼	19¼	19¼	
200 Motometer A	42¾	42¾	42¾	42
200 Mot Wheel	23½	23½	23½	
2000 Murry Body	8½	8	8½	8¼
36700 Nash Mot	61⅜	60½	60⅝	60
300 Nat Bisc	93	92⅝	93	
1100 Nat Cash R	43½	43⅜	43½	43⅝
100 Nat Dairy	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	
100 Nat Lead	160	160	160	
7300 Nat Pw&Lt	23¾	22⅝	23¼	23
1400 Nat Supply	66	65½	65½	65
4100 *NY Air B	40⅞	38⅝	40½	38⅝
5800 NY Air-B rts	2⅜	1⅜	2⅜	1½
200 NY Canners	45⅝	45¼	45¼	45⅝
46300 NY Central	136⅝	134⅝	136	135
600 NY Chi&St	180	179⅞	180	181
7300 Nat Pw&Lt	23¾	22⅝	23¼	23
1400 Nat Supply	66	65½	65½	65
4100 *NY Air B	40⅞	38⅝	40½	38⅝
5800 NY Air-B rts	2⅜	1⅜	2⅜	1½
200 NY Canners	45⅝	45¼	45¼	45⅝
46300 NY Central	136⅝	134⅝	136	135
600 NY Chi&St	180	179⅞	180	181
100 NY C&SL pf	103	103	103	
3000 NY NH&H	47¼	46½	46½	46⅝
200 NY Ont&W	24	24	24	23⅞
3500 Norf&West	157	155¼	156½	156⅞
18100 No Am	57	56¼	56⅝	56⅝
2000 No Pac	73½	73¼	73⅜	73½
2100 Oilwell	35¼	34¾	34¾	34
400 Omnibus	15	14⅞	15	15
500 Orpheum C	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	
300 Otis Elev	123	122⅝	122⅝	122½
1400 Outlet Co	123	122½	123	
200 Owens Bot	74	73½	74	74
300 Pac Gas	130¼	130	130¼	
2000 Packard M	42¾	42¼	42⅜	42
1300 Paige Det	16½	16	16	16
15800 Pan-Am B	69¾	67⅝	69¼	67⅝
200 Pan-Am WB	38	38	38	38½
600 Panhandle	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21
300 Park Utah	7½	7	7	7⅛
100 Patha Ex A	55½	55⅜	55⅝	
100 Penick&F	20	20	20	22⅞
*2600 Penn RR	54⅞	54½	54½	
100 Penney pf	107	107	107	
600 Peoples Gas	124⅜	123⅜	124⅝	
400 Peoria&E	24½	24	24½	
200 Pere Marq	97½	97¼	97¼	
700 Phil Co	72¼	71¾	72¼	
100 Phila Read	38¾	38½	38⅝	38⅝
7400 Phillips Pet	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	47⅝
4900 Pierce-Ar	29⅜	29	29⅜	29
400 Pierce-A pf	113½	112¾	113⅝	112⅝
1100 Pierce Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1000 Pierce Pet	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3½
200 Pitts WV	110¾	110¾	110¾	
11600 Postum C	102⅞	101¾	101¾	101¼
100 Press Steel	36¾	36½	36½	
900 Prod&Ref	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
4100 Pub Serv	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	32⅞
100 Pullman	178½	178	178	179
1500 Pure Oil	27½	27¼	27¼	27⅜
28400 Radio	46	44⅜	45	43⅝
400 Ray Copper	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	14
12300 Reading	98⅛	97¼	98	97⅛
100 Readg 2 pf	42	42	42	
600 Reading rts	17	16⅜	16⅝	
500 Reid I Cr	45¾	43	43	43
600 Replogle Stl	10¼	9⅞	9¾	10⅛
1700 Repub Stl	59	58⅜	58⅞	58
300 Repub Stl pf	97½	97	97	97½
1100 Royal Dutch	50¾	49½	49½	
1200 Rutland pf	61¾	59⅞	61¼	59⅝
200 St Joseph	42	41⅜	41⅝	42
6200 StL & SF	98½	97⅝	98⅜	98
2400 StL SW	69	68¾	69	68⅜
100 Savage A	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	
1000 Seabd AL	34	34	34⅛	
600 Seabd AL pf	84¼	84	84¼	84
600 Sears Roe	54⅞	54½	54⅝	54⅝
100 Shattuck	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	
4100 Shell Union	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	28¼
100 Shell Un pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	
800 Shubert Th	68	66⅝	68	67⅜
2200 Simmons	34⅜	34	34⅜	34⅜
900 Simms Pet	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	17⅝
2800 Sinclair	23	22⅞	23	23⅛
2400 Skelly Oil	23¼	22⅝	23¼	23⅛
200 So Cal Ed	32	32	32	
500 So Dairies A	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	
800 So Dairies B	32	31⅜	31⅝	31⅞
6600 So Pacific	107⅞	106⅝	106⅝	107
5900 So Railway	121⅜	120½	121	120⅞
200 So Ry pf	93½	93½	93½	93⅜
7300 Sta Gas	57	56	56⅝	56
100 Sta Gas pf	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	56
1500 Sta Oil Cal	60⅜	59⅞	60	60
8000 Sta Oil NJ	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝	44⅝
500 Sta O NJ pf	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	
1000 St-Warner	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
500 Stromberg	68⅛	67	68	67⅜
34100 Studebaker	58⅝	58	58⅜	57
200 Sub Boat	2	2	2	
500 Super Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Telautograf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
400 Tenn Cop	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
1900 Tex Co	53⅞	53⅛	53⅜	53⅛
9300 Tex Gulf S	164⅜	163⅛	164⅜	164⅜
700 Tex P Coal	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
900 Tex&Pac	55⅝	54⅞	55	55⅜
4700 Timken	41⅞	41	41⅜	41
4800 Trans Oil	1	1	1	1
1400 Un Carbon	85½	85	85¼	84⅝
2000 Un Oil Cal	53¾	52⅝	53¾	52⅝
3600 Un Pacific	155⅝	154⅜	155⅛	155⅛
100 Un Pac pf	80	80	80	
100 Unj Alloy St	24	24	24	23⅝
300 Uni Fruit	113	112⅝	113	112⅝
5200 US CIPipe	243⅛	241⅜	242⅝	240⅛
800 US Distr	56	55⅜	55⅝	54⅝
1100 US Hoffman	50½	49⅞	50	49⅝
200 US Ind Alco	55	55	55	55⅞
1000 US Realty	62	61½	62	62
400 US Rubber	59¼	58⅝	59	58⅜
100 US Smelt	41	41	41	41
51100 US Steel	148	146⅝	147⅝	146⅞
4400 Univ Pipe	25⅜	24	24⅝	24⅜
200 Univ P pf	73¾	72⅝	73⅜	73⅛
6000 Util P&L A	31⅞	30	31¾	30
200 Va-C Ch	14¼	14	14¼	14
100 Va-C Ch 6%	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
200 Va-C Ch 7%	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
500 *Vanadium	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛
14200 Vivadou	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	31⅞
4400 Wabash	45¼	45	45¼	45⅛
400 Wab pf A	75⅞	75	75⅝	75⅝
200 Walworth	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜
300 Ward Bk B	32	32	32	32⅛
900 Warner B A	15⅜	15	15⅜	15
700 Weber & H	69¾	69¼	69¾	69
100 W Md	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
200 West Union	145	145	145	146⅞
600 Westg A B	132⅜	132	132⅜	
1900 Westg Elec	70¾	69¾	70¼	69⅝
200 Weston In	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	41⅝
1000 Wheeling	25	24⅝	25	24⅝
400 Wheeling pf	74	74	74	73⅝
1000 White Eagle	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝
11400 White Mot	81¾	80⅝	81¾	80⅝
200 Whi S M pf	48¾	48	48	48
23600 Willys-Over	30	29	29⅝	29⅜
200 Willys-O pf	86	85½	86	86
100 Wilson A	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18
400 Wilson	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
1800 Woolworth	166½	167½	167¾	167
100 Wor Pump	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
11000 Tel Truck	25¾	24⅞	25¾	24⅝
18500 Tel Tr rts	¼	¼	¼	¼
10600 Youngst'n	90⅞	90¼	90¾	89½

BONDS

$6000 Hood Rub 7s	105	104½	105	
$1000 Swift 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	

* Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Aug. 2	July 31
15 Am Pneu pf	22	22	22	
5110 Am Tel rts	6⅜	6¼	6½	6¼
30 Am Sugar	69⅛	69⅛	69¼	69¾
633 Am Tel & T	143¼	141¼	143¼	141½
30 Am Woolen	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
310 Amoskeag	49½	49	49	
146 Amos pf	73	73	73	73
250 Anaconda	50¾

STEEL INDUSTRY OPERATIONS ARE SHOWING GAINS

Steel Corporation at 88 P. C. Capacity–Pig Iron Weak —Structurals Active

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (Special)—This continues to be a summer of surprises in the steel industry. The last of July saw operations gain momentum and witnessed incoming orders keep up to the rate of the recent past.

Even the eastern Pennsylvania plate makers are operating at 50 to 60 per cent of capacity compared with 35 per cent a year ago. The Steel Corporation is turning out ingots at the rate of 88 per cent of capacity, compared with 84 per cent a week ago.

The abnormally hot weather of a few days back slowed up production at some of the finishing mills though ingot output still increased.

Prices Hold Well

Generally speaking, steel prices show no weakness, though galvanized sheets and cold-rolled strips are the exceptions which prove the rule. The former have sold at 4.20 to 4.25 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, compared with the former level of 4.30 to 4.40 cents. Cold-rolled strips are selling at 3.40 cents to the makers of tubes and at 3.60 to 3.65 cents to other consumers.

Government reports reveal that during June at least four lines of steel showed a falling off in orders. Fabricated structural steel declined 11-3 per cent, at 282,750 tons; fabricated plate work dropped 19½ per cent to 37,401 tons; commercial steel castings fell 14 per cent to 68,030 tons, and malleable castings dropped 7 per cent to 45,548 tons.

Structurals Fairly Active

Demand for structural steel for the country as a whole kept up surprisingly well, the last week for which figures are available showing a total of 29,000 tons of awards and 35,000 tons pending.

Large tonnage orders for steel are again conspicuous. Building steel projects are headed by two bridges over the Ohio River, requiring 11,400 tons, one at Gallipolis, O., and the other at Weirton, W. Va. A Chicago bank building will need 8000 tons and a New York hotel will require 4800 tons.

The Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company is asking for a 13,000-ton freight boat on the Great Lakes. The Ann Arbor Railroad is planning two more car ferries after ordering one taking 2700 tons. The American Refrigerator Transit Company has asked for 2000 cars and the Seaboard Air Line wants 35 engines.

Pig Iron Is Weak

Pig iron is in a class by itself in the steel industry at present, being rather dull and weak in tone, particularly in the Pittsburgh district. The price of foundry iron has there sunk to $17.50 a ton, valley furnace.

The largest inquiry in the east is for 3700 tons for the Burnham Boiler Company. An agricultural implement maker at Batavia, N. Y., has ordered 3000 to 4000 tons of malleable and foundry iron.

June imports of iron were the smallest of the year at 43,106 tons, the monthly average for the year having been 52,675 tons. Importing of pig iron is 75 per cent greater than a year ago and imports of other iron and steel items were 50 per cent larger.

Total imports of the fiscal year have been 1,080,781 tons, with pig iron about half of this.

The purchasing of sheets and strips on the part of the automobile makers is a feature. Demand for farm implements is also considerably greater. Most of the present inquiries for pipe and tin plate call for immediate shipment.

Non-Ferrous Metals

The non-ferrous metals are very strong marketwise, and new high prices for the movement have been made in several major metals. Copper is selling at 14¾@14¾c a pound, a gain of ¼c during the week. Copper wire has been advanced ½c a pound and other copper, brass and bronze products will be boosted soon because of higher refined copper prices.

Tin is the highest in months at 64¼c a pound, which is 2c a pound under the year's high and 6c above the year's low.

Lead has advanced about $3 a ton over the last week, the chief producer selling at 8¼c a pound, New York, while as high as 8.90c has been paid in the so-called outside market. Consumers are buying sparingly.

Zinc was the weakest of the metals—at least by comparison—but strong in reality, the price having made a net gain of $1 a ton over the last week.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE SUMMARY

Bradstreet's summary of local trade conditions says:

Department stores and specialty stores for men's and women's outfittings are doing fairly active business for the season, and July sales are reported as somewhat larger than last year. August fur sales have started in the leading stores.

Wholesale dry goods trade is moderately active. Trading for the fall and winter season is progressing slowly.

Demand for lumber can be regarded as normal. Stock in yards is equal to demand, and adequate for prompt deliveries. Price cutting is still prevalent in some lines.

No changes are noted in the auto industry. Dealers generally report the business somewhat quiet. Jobbers of paper report business less than normal. Book publishers are fairly busy at this time. Collections are fair.

HARTFORD

STOCKS — Fire Companies

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
	Aetna	535	520	520	—10
	Automobile	280	280	280	
	Hartford	535	515	520	—10
	National	755	745	750	
	Phoenix	580	570	570	
	Roosia	88	88	88	
	Life Companies				
	Aetna	685	665	670	—15
	Aetna Casualty	760	740	750	+10
	Hfd. Steam Boiler	690	690	690	
	Travelers	1210	1180	1190	—10
	Public Utilities				
	Conn. Lt&Pw 8%pf	111	109	110	
	Conn. Lt&Pw 7%pf	120	118	119	
	Conn. Power	308	301	305	
	Hfd. City Gas	68	66	66	
	Hfd. City Gas pf	46	45	45	
	Hfd. Elec Lt	297	292	295	+1
	Industrials				
	Am. Hardware	83	81	81	—1
	Am. Silver	27	27	27	
	Bigelow Hfd. Carpet	84	84	84	
	Colts	23	22	22½	
	Eagle Lock	100	95	97	—2
	Int. Silver	92	88	91	
	Niles-Bement-Pond	21	19	20	
	Peck, Stow & Wilcox	22	22	22	
	Scovill	233	225	231	+3
	Stanley Works	83	81	81	
	Torrington	65½	64½	65½	

"BIG FOUR" WANTS BETTER TERMS

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—The fight of "Big Four" railroad minority stockholders against the proposed lease of their property by the New York Central probably will follow lines similar to the successful contest waged by the Chesapeake & Ohio, dissenting shareholders against the Nickel Plate merger proposals. The "Big Four" minority, it is understood, will contend that the road's earnings and financial position entitle it to better terms.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended July 31, 1926

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
1860	Adams Roy	27½	27½	27½	
790	All Rm Radio	16	15	16	+ ¾
215	Am Pub Ut pf	87	86	87	
120	Am Shipbldg	78¾	78	78	—1
15	do pf	102¾	102½	102½	
400	Am P Svc pf	97	96	97	+1
1141	Am States A	3½	3¼	3¼	
1810	do B	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
350	Armotr A	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
596	Armur Del pf	94	93¾	94	+ ¼
325	Am Seat pf	37⅝	37½	37½	
480	Asso Inv	36	35	36	+ ⅝
3370	Auburn Auto	54⅜	53	54	+1
787	Balaban & K	73	72¼	73	+ ⅝
40	do pf	100	100	100	+2
25	Beaverboard	3	3	3	
570	do pf	38	36	38	+2
4025	Bendix Corp	35	32¼	34⅜	+2¼
3825	Borg & Beck	37	35½	37	+1½
410	Brach & Sons	31	30½	30⅞	+ ⅞
1205	Bunte Bros	22	20	20	+1⅝
1955	Butler Bros	30	29	29⅜	—1
260	Ct Ill P S pf	83½	82½	82½	
200	Ct Ind Pow pf	87½	87	87½	+ ⅞
595	Ct P S Del	16½	15½	16	+ ⅜
350	CnSWU prli pf	96	93¾	94¾	— ¼
200	do pf	94	92½	92½	—1
2495	do war	23½	20½	23¼	+3½
100	ChiCity&CRys	14	14	14	— ⅛
60	ChiN&MRR	47	46	46	—1
70	do pr pf	100	99½	100	
100	ChiRys ser 2	1½	1½	1½	
1475	Com'wlthEdi	136½	135¾	136½	+ ⅝
19400	do rts	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
500	Consumers Co	5¾	5¾	5¾	
13	Consumers pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	
780	Contl Motors	11	10½	11	+ ½
168	Crane Co	58½	55	57	+2
46	do pf	117	117	117	+ ¼
390	CrownWPP	98½	98½	98½	
117	CuneoPressA	48¼	47½	48¼	+ ¾
600	Decker&Cohn	31½	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
20	do pf	105	105	105	
310	Deere&Co pf	109	108	109	+ ½
25	DiamondMch	119¾	119	119¾	— ¼
14	ElecHousehld	15	15	15	
2250	ElecResLab	16½	11	15½	+5
25	Evans Co	26	26	26	
273	Fair Store	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ¾
190	Fitz-Connel	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
200	Foote Bros	12	12	12½	+1
350	Gt Lks Drdg	151	149	149	
1110	Greif Bros	40	40	40	+1
175	Godchaux	2½	2¼	2½	
455	Gossard	33¾	33¾	34	
50	Ham'ln P pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	
99	Hart S&M	110	110	110	
320	Hupp Motor	24	24	24	+1
347	Jaeger Mch	26	25½	25½	—1¼
100	Ill Brick Co	50	50	50	
10	Ill Nor Ut pf	90	90	90	—1
50	Ind Pn Tool	59	59	59	
325	Kellogg S pf	99	99	99	— ¼
184	Ken H El pf	96¾	94¾	95¾	+ ⅝
78	Ken Ut Jr pf	50	50	50	—1
2900	Kraft Cheese	69	62	69	+7
168	Kuppenhmr	35	35	35	
297	La Salle Ext	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
1000	Lib-McNeill	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
680	Mer & Mfg	36½	36	36½	
100	McCR&MfgA	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
100	Mos Jk Co	16	16	16	
100	McQuay Nor	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
2295	Mid W Util	117	114¾	114½	— ½
745	do pf	107½	107	107½	+ ¼
866	do pr pf	116⅝	116	116½	— ¼
80	Middl Stl P	44	44	44	
391	Midld U pr pf	102	102	102	
220	do pf	99	99	99	
75	Mont. Ward	71¾	71¼	71½	
120	do Class A	112	111	112	+ ⅛
795	Morgan Litho	59½	58½	59	— ⅛
5535	Nat Elec Pw	26¾	24⅜	25	
905	do pf	96¾	94½	95¾	+ ⅜
700	Nat Leather	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5450	Nat Standard	26¾	25½	25½	+ ⅛
110	North A Car	90	90	90	
600	Northw Ut pf	86	83	85	
165	Novadel pf	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
150	Omnibus	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	+ ⅛
200	do pf	90¾	90¼	90¾	
1850	Oil-o-Matic	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3081	Penn G & E	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
1850	Pick Ba pf	22	21⅝	22	
150	do vtc	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6516	Pines W'terfr	59¾	54	59	+4½
10	Public Serv	134	134	134	+1
70	do 8% pf	105	104	104	—1¼
123	do -no par	133	133	133	
72	Quaker Oats	180	175	180	+3
81	do pf	109	108	108	
5215	Real Silk H	48¾	48¾	48	+2¾
500	Reo Motor	20	19½	19¾	— ⅛
265	So Col Pw A	25	24½	25	
5818	SW G&E pf	97	95	96¾	+ ⅝
650	Sprague Sells	23½	23½	23½	
100	Std Gas pf	56	56	56	
2825	Stew Warner	74¾	72½	73	— ¼
100	Std Gas pf	56½	56½	56½	
771	Swift & Co	114	112½	113½	+ ½
725	Swift Intl	19½	18⅝	19	
885	Thomp (J) (C)	45¼	45	45	— ¼
3626	Un Carb & C	85¾	84½	84½	— ⅜
845	Un Biscuit	43	43	43	
68	Un Ppr B	23½	23	23	— ⅛
2560	Un Lt&P 'A'	17⅜	16	16¾	+ ⅜
460	do 'B'	20	19	19	
105	do pf 'A'	87	87	87	+1
350	do pf 'B'	86¾	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
5530	U S Gypsum	171	162½	168¾	+ 3¾
20	do pf	126	126	126	
200	Vesta Bat	12½	12	12½	
250	Wahl	9	8¼	8¾	— ⅜
155	Wolv Cons	6	6	6	
1000	Worthington	53	52¾	53¼	— ¼
2470	Yates Mch	27¾	26½	27¼	+ ¼
1345	Yel T&C Co	25	23¾	25	+1½
8200	do rts	2¾	1½	2¾	+1½
775	Yel Taxi	44¾	43¾	44	— ¼

BONDS

$5000	CC&CRy5s'27	16½	44½	44½	—3
40000	CCRy1st5s'27	74½	73¾	74¼	+ ⅛
15000	CRyist5s'27	71¾	71½	71¾	—1
40000	CRyRe5s'27	39	39	39	
1000	CmEl1st5s'43	103¾	103¾	103¾	
1000	CmEl1st5s'43	103	103	103	
21000	HonGlf6½s'31	97½	97	97	— ½
5000	PSNor1l5s'56	99½	99¼	99¼	
1000	Swift1st5s'44	100½	100½	100½	— ⅜

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
460	Am Can	61¾	58¾	61¾	+ 2¾
2495	Am Stores	78	77	77	
945	Am T&T rts	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
875	Balt & Ohio	100	96½	100	+ 4¼
3090	Cong Nairn	25⅞	21½	24⅞	+ 3¼
2760	Dodge Br A	34⅜	32½	34	+ 1½
389	El Stor Bat	84½	80⅝	84½	+ 2¾
1754	Gt Port Cem	55	53	53	— 1
1135	Gen Mtrs	164½	166½	182¾	+ 23½
390	Ins Co NA	52½	51¾	52	
600	Lake Sup	2¾	2	2¼	+ ⅛
1611	Leh Nav	113¾	112¾	113	+ ⅛
370	Lit Bros	27¾	27	27	— ¼
15510	Penn R R	54⅞	53¾	54⅞	+1
21034	Phil El	49½	46¼	48¾	+ 2½
3848	PhilEP repts	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ⅛
714	Phil Rap Tr	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¾
479	Pub Serv NJ	92	89¾	92	+ 2¼
10278	Rits Con NA	72¾	70	72¾	+ 2¾
3990	Ton Bel	3¾	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
14788	Ton Min	7¼	6	6¾	+ ⅛
12002	Un G Im Co	112	108	110½	+ 2½
567	Un Trac	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼

BONDS

$22400	AmG&E5s'07	93	93	93	+2
23000	Cons T NJ5s	61	60	61	
23400	El&Peo 4s	62	60	62	+ ⅞
1000	IntStRy 4s'42	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
4000	Key Tel 5s'37	91	91	91	
3000	Lk S C 5s'24	8	8	8	
1000	LhNcon4½'24	99½	99½	99½	+ ¼
10000	PhCo con5'51	99¼	99	99	
21000	PhEl P5½'72	102¾	102½	102½	+ ⅛
17000	PhEl 1st5s'66	104	103¾	103¾	
1000	do 5½ '47	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
2000	do 5½ '53	107	107	107	— ⅜
13000	do 6s '41	107K	107½	107¾	— ⅛
2000	do 5s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
1000	Rep Ft 8s	101¾	101¾	101¾	
7000	UnRy4s tc '49	60½	60½	60½	

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
60	Am Vitri Prd	26	26	26	
15	Am W Gl pf	109½	109½	109½	+1
615	Auto Finance	15	15	15	—10
185	A W G Mach	63	62¾	63	
3075	Ark Nat Gas	6	5¾	6	
665	Blaw Knox	60½	59½	60	+ ¼
25	Cnly T C pf	100	100	100	— ½
100	Con Ice	2	2	2	
429	Devonian Oil	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
1550	Houston GG	8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
131	J&L Ski pf	117	117	117	
15523	Lone Star G	39½	38½	39¾	+ 1¼
145	Nti Fire P pf	33¾	32½	33¾	+ ⅛
14903	Ohio F Cpn	42¾	41½	42¾	
1983	Ok Nat Gas	28¾	28	28¾	
20	Pgh Pl Glass	280	280	280	
70	Pgh Sh Glass	87½	87½	87½	
644	Stl Ck Cn Oil	9	8¾	8¾	
927	Stan San	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
500	Tidi Oag Oil	8	8	8	+ ⅛
850	US Glass	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
437	West Air Brk	133	129¾	132¼	+ 3¾
119	Wav Oil A	41	41	41	

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
965	SilvKgCoal	9.20	9.00	9.00	—.20
400	Mammoth	2.75	2.60	2.75	
1132	Park Utah	7.90	6.85	7.60	+.30
4800	Walker	.85	.55	.85	+.30
100	Cardiff	.40	.46	.46	—.04
450	TintieStand	13.25	12.50	13.25	+1.25
100	Keystone	.37	.37	.37	

SMALL BOND OFFERINGS TODAY

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—With the investment market feeling its customary summer inertia, new bond offerings placed on the market today totaled less than $5,000,000, the smallest aggregate for any Monday in months. Most of these were municipal issues, led by an offering of $1,575,000 for the City of Winston-Salem, N. C.

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
175	Amn Bank	164½	164	164	— ½
249	Anglo L N	196½	195	195½	
2891	Bancitaly Crp	80¾	80	80	— ¼
20	Bank of Calif	251	251	251	—1½
303	Bank Italy	455½	455	455½	+ ½
10	Calam Sug pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ¼
500	Calif Copper	90	88	88	—.09
15	Cal O Pw pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
105	Cal Pac Crp	140¾	138½	140¼	+ 2¾
7523	Caterp Trac	149½	139	140	—8
15	Crock 1 N B	320	320	320	
302	E B WatApf	96¼	96	96	
60	Empor Crp	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ¼
20	Fageol Mot	4.00	4.00	4.00	—.12½
12175	Fed Tph Co	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
815	Firem Fund I	93¾	92½	92¾	— ⅛
400	Foster & Klei	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
193	Grtwat P pf	103	101½	102	— ⅜
281	Haku Fruit	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
50	Haiku Fru(p)	10	10	10	
50	Hale Bro Strs	35¾	35¾	35¾	
140	Hawaii C&S	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
817	Hawaii Pine	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ⅛
66	Home F&M I	33	32½	32½	—1
470	Honolulu C O	39¾	39½	39¾	— ⅛
180	Hunt Bros P A	24¾	24	24¾	
915	Ills Pac Gl A	23	22½	23	+ 1½
70	Key Sys T pf	81	81	81	
200	La Gas&El pf	99¼	97½	97½	—1½
700	Magnavox C	70	66	66	—.09
685	Magnin I	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
5200	Marine Crp	1.45	1.45	1.45	
20	Mer Trust C	301	300	300	+3
5	Nor Am I pf	93	93	93	
780	No Am Oil	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
110	Oahu Sug	36	36	36	
35	Onomea Sug	34	34	34	+ ⅛
253	Paauhau S G	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
908	Pa G&E 1 pf	102¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
1208	Pac G & E	126	127½	126	+1
341	Pac La Cr6pf	86	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
5	Pac Lgt Crp	305	305	305	
150	Pacific Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
185	Pac T&T pf	103¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅝
50	Pac T&T	125	125	125	+ 3½
767	Paraf C Ins	102	102	102	+ ¼
50	S P L&P pf	103	104	104	— ¼
60	Schlesing pf	93	93	93	
1720	Schlesinger A	25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ½
34	Shell U O pf	107¼	106½	106¾	— ¼
10290	Shell Un Oil	25¾	25¾	25¾	
5	Sher & Clyfpf	91½	91½	91½	— ¼
20	Sierra P E pf	84	83¾	84	—1
849	Southern Pa	106¼	105½	106½	+ ⅜
45	Sperry F C pf	94	92½	93½	— ¼
125	Sprg Val W	104	103¾	104	
14657	Stand Oil Cal	60¾	57¾	60¼	+1⅞
967	Tel Inv Crp	25½	25¼	25½	
3700	Tex Con Oil	25	25	25	
5775	Union Oil Ass	55¾	54	54	— ⅞
8580	Un Oil Calif	54⅛	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
95	Union Sugar	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
50	Unit Bk&Tr	170	170	170	—3
6245	United Oil	76	72½	74⅜	+1⅝
2850	U S Petr	1.75	1.75	1.75	—.05
100	Walalua	22	22	22	— ¼
25	Wells Far B	248	248	248	—2
100	Wst A Fin pf	9	9	9	
225	Wst C L I	4.25	4.00	4.00	
7259	Zeller Corp	27¾	25½	27½	+2

BONDS

$1000	Am Fac7s'36	103	103	103	
1000	Asso Oil6s'25	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
23000	CalAE 1st5s'37	101½	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
1000	C O P 8s'42	108¾	108¾	108¾	
9000	EBW5½s '46	105¼	105	105¼	— ¼
2000	Gen Petr 8s	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
1000	Key S R 5s '28	81	81	81	
2000	LAG&E5½'40	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
500	do 7s B&C'31	108	108	108	— ¼
5000	Mkt S Ry7s'40	98	98	98	+ ⅛
1000	Mil & L6s'45	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
5500	do 7s '25	99	99	99	
1200	Nao C C6s'25	92¾	92¾	92¾	
2000	Pac E R 5s'42	85	85	85	
11000	Pac G&E 5s'42	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
1000	do 5s '55	95	95	95	
2500	do 5½s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
2000	do B 5s '41	98½	98½	98½	
5000	do A 7s '40	110¾	110¾	110¾	
51000	Pac T&T5s'37	101¾	101¾	101¾	
4000	do Ref 5s'52	103¾	103¾	103¾	
2000	SFR. rta'55	86½	86½	86½	— ⅜
6516	Pines W'terfr	59¾	54	59	+4½
23000	Sp V W 5s'43	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
10500	Unit O cv6s	107¾	104⅜	106½	+ 2⅜

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
140	Beal-Cly Co	65	57½	57½	— ⅜
445	B-Wash Sh	41¾	41¾	41¾	
333	Brown Shoe	37	34⅜	34⅜	+ 2⅜
20	Brown Shoe pf	107½	107½	107½	— ½
25	Bquet&Lem	33¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
2	Chi Ry Equip	30	30	30	—10
636	Cit Loan A	82½	82	82	
447	Ely & W DG	30½	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
10	do pf	84	84	84	—3
60	Hamilton B S	44	44	44	
5	Hdl S & D	32	32	32	—1½
20	do pf	101½	101½	101½	—1½
5	Nor Am I pf	93	93	93	
100	Hyd P Brk	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
30	do pf	82	82	82	
630	Internat Sh	49	48	48½	+1
40	do pf	104	104	104	
25	Johansmn Bro	26	26	26	+1½
5	John-Sted Sh	60	60	60	
26	Mercantile T	420	420	420	
140	Mo Portld C	58½	57	58½	+1½
200	Red-Web Sh	32½	32	32½	
194	Rel W'la Pr	45	45	45	+1½
5	Rice-Sti D G	21½	21½	21½	
20	do 1st pf	106	106	106	— ½
10	St L Am A	48	48	48	
185	St L C pf	93½	93	93½	— ¼
179	St L Pub S	17	16	16¾	— ⅛
20	Scruggs-V-B	32	32	32	
7	do 1st pf	90	90	90	
196	Shell steel	29	27½	27½	
215	Skour E I A	52	50¾	52	
183	Sowsn BT pf	115	114½	114¾	— ¼
25	Stix, B & Ful	23¾	23¾	23½	— ⅛
1135	Wagner Elec	21½	21	21	+⅛
220	do pf	77	77	77	+2
45	Wm W & Co	47¾	47½	47½	+ ⅛
20	do pf	106	106	106	—1½

BONDS

$2000	Hous O 6½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	
1000	Kinloch 6s	102	102	102	— ¼
2000	Mo-Ed 5s	100½	100½	100½	
5000	Scrug-V-B 7s	102½	102½	102½	— ½
1000	Un Ry 4s	76½	76½	76½	
1000	do 4s c d	76¼	76¼	76¼	

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
4934	Abitibi	83	74	83	+9¼
1072	Asbestos	18	16½	16½	—1½
1428	do pf	71	65	68½	—1½
148	Bell Tel	138	138	138	
25326	Brazilian	102½	99¾	101½	+1½
2650	Brompton	32¾	29½	32	+ 2¼
40	B E Steel 1pf	98	98	98	— ¼
120	Can Cement	106	105	106	+1¼
	Can Car pf	114	114	114	
220	Can Steamsh	19½	18	18	— ¼
864	do pf	72	69¾	72	+2¾
8131	Con Smelt	221¾	216	219	
122	Dom Glass	92	91	91	—2
165	Dom Textile	94	92¾	92¾	— ¼
2405	Laurentide	150¾	146½	150¾	+3¼
2971	Mont Power	221½	219	219	—1
100	Penmans	186½	186½	186½	
2505	Price Bros	74	70	74	+6
125	Smith Bros	50	50	50	
	do pf	98	97	98	
551	Shawinigan	206	205	205	+1
1940	Span River	102¾	99	102¾	+2½
188	do pf	114	113	114	
880	Steel of Can	104½	103¾	104½	+1½
230	TwinCity	71	70½	71	
152	Wayagamack	74	70	74	+2

BANKS

42	Commerce	223	223	223	
72	Montreal	271	270	271	+1
16	Nova Scotia	294	294	294	
21	Royal	251	251	251	

BONDS

$2200	Can Lns

ROQUE TOURNEY AT WINONA LAKE

Play in Annual Championship Starts With a Fine Entry List

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 2 (Special)—The National tournament of the American Roque League opened here today and will continue for two weeks. Since the National was held here last August, two new covered courts have been added, making a total of three covered courts and four open courts and insuring the tournament play despite weather conditions. The courts were constructed by the Rev. and Mrs. William A. Sunday, residents of Winona Lake, and were presented to the Warsaw-Winona Roque Club.

W. I. Pierce, secretary of the American Roque League, who resides in Warsaw, states that indications are that the field of contestants this year will be larger than ever before in the history of roque. A number of outstanding players have already arrived and others will come during the week in order to qualify in the tournament by entering before the opening of the second week.

Last year's tournament here crowned A. S. Denny, of Long Beach, Calif., as the national champion. He finished eight points ahead of Lester Clark of Chicago. In the mid-winter tournament, held at Long Beach, Calif., Mr. Denny was defeated by A. G. Buffum of Los Angeles, who has arranged to enter the national tourney here.

1925 Runnerup Entered

Other players who are scheduled to battle in the first division are Lester Clark of Chicago, runnerup a year ago; C. G. Carlson, G. E. Swanson and W. W. Wilson of Chicago, who finished third, fourth and fifth in 1925; W. A. Rounds of Cleveland, O., president of the Roque League; W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill.; Barney Stemple of Campbellstown, O.; A. B. Argenbright of Kansas City, Mo.; Joseph Hansman, and C. R. Zimmerman of Warsaw; I. A. Reader, Bedford, O.; A. P. Goodhue, Chicago; and G. R. Dazey, Hoopestown, Ill.

Roque is similar in many respects to the more familiar game of croquet, but because of the perfect playing court and the concrete borders, which make long and intricate bank shots possible, it is a much more scientific game.

As a tribute to the Rev. and Mrs. Sunday, who supplied all the money for construction of seven fine courts at Winona Lake, this place has been made the National headquarters for the American Roque League and the place for holding the tournaments. Winona was selected also because of its central location and the fact that all tournament games may be played at one point instead of in widely divided courts as in the case when games are staged in places where courts are not grouped.

The first official national roque tournament was staged at Norwich, Conn., in 1900, when Charles G. Williams, who won that tournament, was crowned as the first American roque champion.

Rules for the Play

An interesting feature in connection with the tournament this year will be play for the beautiful cup which has been provided by Mr. Williams. He has selected C. R. Zimmerman of Warsaw to defend the trophy, which will be played for the first time this year. The winner's name will be placed on the cup and it will remain his property until his right to hold it is challenged and he is defeated in a five-game series played on an official court.

Rules of the American Roque League provide that tournament games be played on official courts and all the courts here are built exactly according to the league's specifications. The courts are 60 feet in length, 30 feet in width and have corner pieces six feet in length. The borders are of concrete and the arches, 10 in number, are of heavy steel imbedded in concrete, which is buried under the ground. The arches are 3⅝ inches in width, giving a clearance of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch for the hard rubber balls used. Each player in a tournament game plays with two balls and the contest is concluded when one player completes the entire circuit of the arches and stakes with both balls. The highest possible score in a single game is 32 points, each arch made with each ball counting one point. There is no time limit for a game in tournament play.

Two arches are located in the center of the court and are commonly known as the "basket." These arches must both be made on the same play and count one point. Each ball must be played entirely around the circuit, passing through two arches on end of the court and two arches on the sides and through the "basket" and hitting the stake to complete one-half of the round. Each arch counts one point, making eight points for the "out."

Thirty-Two Points to Game

Play in returning the ball must again pass through two arches near the stakes at both ends of the court, two arches on the opposite side from those played in the "out" play and through the "basket," concluding by hitting the stake at the end where play was started. This makes 16 points for each ball or a total of 32 points if the game is completed. The two middle arches, which must be made on one play and count one point, and the four end arches must be played twice by each ball.

The National tournament at Winona Lake will be conducted under rules and regulations laid down by the American Roque League. Officers of the league are as follows: W. A. Rounds, president, Cleveland, O.; W. I. Pierce, Warsaw, Ind., secretary; G. C. Underhill, Bradentown, Fla., treasurer; Dr. C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa.; W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia; Dr. G. S. Lyon, Chicago; W. W. Wilson, Bradentown, Fla.; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind.; M. H. Pence, New Paris, O.; W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill.; F. J. Hill, Pasadena, Calif.; A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Anna L. Whitney, Cumberland Center, Me.; F. E. Markham, Bradentown, Fla., and H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, N. Y., vice-presidents. Most of the officers are expected to attend the national convention and the annual meeting of the league on Aug. 10.

NEW BOSTON LIGHT SWIM RECORD

Miss Mae Elwell of Revere broke all existing records for the Boston Light swim here yesterday when she covered the distance—approximately 34 miles—in a match race with Miss Eva Morrison of Pictou, N. S., in 6h. 14m. Conditions were against the swimmers, but they were helped somewhat by an outgoing tide. Miss Morrison finished 1h. 46m. later. A cup was presented the winner by George E. Curran of the Governor's Council later at Revere. The former record of 6h. 58½m. was made by Rose Pitnof.

STRATTON WINS TOURNEY

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special)—E. F. Stratton, captain of the Williams College golf team, won the combined tournament of the Plymouth Country Club and Scituate Country Club Saturday when he turned in a card of 148 for the two courses. He made a 74 on each of the courses, which gave him the best gross prize.

NEWTON WINS N. E. TITLE

NYATT, R. I., Aug. 2—F. C. Newton of the Country Club won the first New England amateur golf championship tournament here Saturday by defeating Edwin S. Simpson of the Erae Burn Country Club and Harvard University in the final round 1 up in 39 holes.

Locke Equals Record for Circling Bases

By the Associated Press

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 2

ROLAND A. LOCKE '26, former University of Nebraska track star, now playing with a Sioux City baseball club, today equalled the world's record for circling the bases by doing the 120 yards in 13 2-5s. The record was set several years ago by Maurice J. Archdeacon, then with the Chicago White Sox and now with Baltimore.

Locke rounded first in 3 1-5s., second in 7s., third in 10 1-5s., and came home in 13 2-5s.

INDIANS HOLD TO YANKEES' PACE

Cleveland Has Real Opportunity This Week When Club Faces New York

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	67	33	.662
Cleveland	59	41	.572
Philadelphia	52	48	.520
Detroit	52	50	.510
Washington	49	45	.505
Chicago	51	51	.500
St. Louis	42	59	.416
Boston	31	69	.310

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cleveland 6, Boston 2.
New York 2, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 6.
Washington 8, St. Louis 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cleveland 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 8, Washington 7.
New York 8, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia at Detroit (postponed).

GAMES MONDAY

Boston at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit (2 games).
Washington at St. Louis.

For a full month, the New York Yankees, despite one of their best spurts of the year, in which they have won 10 straight games, have failed to prevent the Cleveland Indians from maintaining their pace. Winning 21 out of their last 31 games, Speaker's smooth-working organization has even cut down the Yankees' margin during the month of July by 2½ games. At least four times this season the Indians were forced out of second place but apparently they have gained permanent possession this time and are ready to concentrate on further cutting down the leaders' margin.

On Wednesday of this week, Cleveland and New York open a three-game series of extreme importance. Cleveland is afforded its great opportunity and New York is extended as fine a chance of putting Cleveland farther out of the race. A nine-game lead is quite a margin to cut down, especially against New York and if the Indians are planning on doing it the time to start is Wednesday. If Cleveland can take two out of three or clean sweep the series anti-New York fans will rejoice that here at last is a club that has as good an opportunity of winning as Miller Huggins'.

If New York wins the series there will be little reason to believe that it will not win the pennant, even though there still remain eight more games to be played with Cleveland this season. Since July 1, New York has won 18 and lost 12 and Cleveland has won 21 and lost 10. In the past week's play the Yankees won eight without a defeat and Cleveland won seven out of eight. It is a great race and followers can at least be glad that evidently a club has come to the front that can give New York something of a race.

Yankees' Infield Weak

If New York falters at all it will undoubtedly be because of its weak infield. At present the club is the worst fielding team in the league even though it leads in hitting. The only thing that can apparently happen to Cleveland is to have its pitching staff go into a slump. However, with a full month of good consistent pitching behind them the Indians are quite assured that the pitching staff is sound. Fans are heard saying that had Cleveland started a little earlier it might have won a pennant. But those who have watched the play of the team for the past month are not so sure that it cannot pass New York. However, the test will begin Wednesday and after that the figuring will be quite easy.

Although the Philadelphia Athletics managed to win 15 and lose 14 during the month of July, their slump of recent days caused them to fall out of second place into third which place they have held mainly through lack of opposition. Fans are no longer expecting a great deal of the Athletics although they have won 11 out of 16 games from the New York Yankees, more than twice as many victories as any other club in the league has won from the leaders. They seem to be at their best when confronting Miller Huggins' team and at their worst when opposing Cleveland. The Indians have defeated Philadelphia 15 out of 18 times this year. This would convince fans that Cleveland has more than half a chance of beating the Yankees.

Athletics' Record Poor

Philadelphia's record for the past week is three victories and five defeats. New York and Cleveland were the only clubs to win more than they lost during the week. Detroit won three out of seven, Washington won three out of eight, Chicago won two out of eight, St. Louis two out of six and Boston four out of nine.

Washington's record for July tied that of Philadelphia with 15 victories and 14 defeats while, with the exception of the two chief contenders for the pennant, the other clubs lost more than they won. Chicago's 11 victories and 15 defeats for July caused that club to fall from a very promising position, that of second place, to its present location in sixth. Detroit, although winning 15 and losing 16, maintained fourth place. St. Louis and Boston, the former winning 14 and losing 16 and the latter winning 11 and losing 21 for July remained in seventh and eighth places, respectively.

N. Y. WOMAN STARTS TO SWIM CHANNEL

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 2 (AP)—Miss Claribelle Barrett of New York started from Dover at 8 o'clock this morning in an effort to swim the English channel to the French coast. The weather was excellent. The girl began with an overhand stroke and a crawl kick and was more than a mile out from the shore at the end of half an hour. A launch accompanied her. Miss Barrett expressed confidence in the successful outcome of her attempt to defeat the rough waterway, which up to the present time, and defied the efforts of women to cross it. A crowd of early bathers gave the American girl an enthusiastic send-off as she took the plunge.

Dr. George Brewster of London also made the attempt today. He entered the water at 11 a. m. and by 2 p. m. was five miles off Dover, on a line off Folkestone.

LEGION EIGHT IS SURPRISE OF DAY

Wins Hanlan Cup—Coached Only Six Weeks—Hoover Scores Two Wins

CANADIAN HENLEY REGATTA STANDING

Clubs	Places 1st	2d	3d	Pts
Argonauts, Toronto	2	4	3	17
West Sides, Buffalo	3	3	1	16
Dons, Toronto	3	1	2	13
Lachines, Montreal	2	1	4	13
Detroit, Detroit	2	1	1	8
Undines, Philadelphia	2	1	0	8
Winnipeg, Winnipeg	1	2	0	7
Wyandotte, Michigan	2	0	0	6
Ottawa, Ottawa	0	1	4	5
McGill University, Montreal	1	1	0	5
Brockville, R. C.	1	0	0	3
Toronto University, Toronto	0	1	0	2
Niagara Aq., St. Catharines	0	0	0	0

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Aug. 2 (Special)—The eight-oared crew representing the American Legion Boat Club of Wyandotte, Mich., provided the biggest upset of years in the final day's program of the forty-fourth Royal Canadian Henley on Saturday when they defeated the favored Winnipeg eight in the final for the Hanlon Memorial Trophy by three lengths. As a result the trophy will spend another year in the United States. The Penn Athletic Club crew of Philadelphia won it last year but did not defend it this season.

The Wyandotte crew qualified for the final by winning the junior eights on Friday, but it was not considered strong enough to cope with the crew from Winnipeg. The Wyandotte oarsmen were taken charge of by Stanley Hardman of Detroit only six weeks ago.

They jumped into an early lead and were a full length in front at the half-mile. Winnipeg held on for the next three-quarters of a mile and then Wyandotte, just when Winnipeg looked to have a chance to catch up, spurted and finished a good three lengths in front. Lachine, which eliminated University of Toronto on Friday in the preliminary heat, was third, a length behind Winnipeg.

Walter M. Hoover, rowing for the Undine Club of Philadelphia, won both the senior quarter-mile dash and the senior singles in easy style. In the dash Burns of the Toronto Dons was away first, but was soon passed by Hoover and his club mate W. L. Nelson. The latter set most of the pace with Hoover in close attendance and toward the end Hoover sprinted into the lead to win by half a length.

Hoover's only opponent in the senior singles was J. Dunman of the Toronto Argonauts and the latter was never in the race. The philadelphia was eight lengths to the good and, maintaining a fast stroke all the way, finished with 15 lengths of clear water between the two shells. Hoover and Nelson were forced to withdraw from the senior doubles when they were unable to secure a shell and the race was won by McDonald and Conacher of Winnipeg, who were 10 lengths in front of Shea and Munnelly of the Dons at the half-way mark and they held this advantage until the end.

The times in all events were considerably slower than on Friday owing to the strong headwind that prevailed throughout the afternoon. The majority of the events were won by considerable margins and the program failed to provide the customary close finishes and excitement of past years.

The 150-pound eights, which was won by Lachine, was a four-cornered contest all the time and it was the head work of the Lachine coxswain that brought victory to his club. He took his boat out of the direct line and followed the shore beneath a high bluff for a considerable distance, escaping from the strong wind, and this helped materially in the final spurt. The Detroit crew that was second sustained its first defeat in three years.

Buffalo West Sides won the 130-pound fours by a close margin from Ottawa. The latter was leading a quarter of a mile from the finish, but went off its course and almost ran into a stone wall at the side of the canal. It squared away and was second by less than half a length.

Ten Players Named for Davis Tryouts

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—The list of candidates for the 1926 United States Davis Cup team has been increased to 10 with the addition of Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., and Lewis N. White of Austin, Tex.

Chapin and White both have performed brilliantly in early season tournaments, the Springfield youth registering a victory over William T. Tilden 2d. They will report with the rest of the Davis Cup squad at Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 9, for trial matches under the direction of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

This squad is dominated by the "Big Four"—Tilden, William M. Johnston, Vincent Richards and R. Norris Williams 2d, the latter also serving as captain—but a great battle for recognition is promised among the remaining candidates. Besides Chapin and White, they include Cranston W. Holman of Leland Stanford University, Edward Chandler of the University of California, the intercollegiate champion of 1925 and 1926, and Wray Brown of St. Louis, and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago.

Since the burden of Davis Cup defense undoubtedly will be placed on the shoulders of the veterans, their part in the trials will consist chiefly of tests to determine the order of singles entry and the makeup of the doubles team.

The six younger candidates will participate in a round robbin singles tournament besides probably pairing with veterans in several doubles tests.

The Davis Cup trials will be followed by the annual East-West matches at Forest Hills Aug. 13-14.

GEORGE CUP IS AWARDED KATHEA

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 2—Kathea II sailed part way around the course at Chaumont alone Saturday and was declared by the committee winner of the George Cup, emblematic of the class championship of Lake Ontario. Meanwhile the Acadia of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto was at her moorings, and her owner, Commodore George H. Gooderham, and her skipper, Norman Gooderham, were on their way home.

Commodore Gooderham was criticised by his refusal to abide by the decision of the judges and sail off the seven-point tie which they had declared existed between his boat and the Kathea II.

Keel and depth measurements were received from Burgess, Swasey and Paine, Friday, showing that the blueprints and specifications for Kathea II or Dandelion did not make her conform, but the architects added information that Charles F. Adams ordered changes in construction which apparently did make her conform and which did not show on the papers.

Gooderham contends there was no tie, as the judges were at fault in not awarding second place and two points on Momili's foul the first day instead of permitting Kathea's skipper to withdraw foul protest. This would have made Kathea 8, Acadia 7 and Momili 5 at end of Friday's race.

Miss Collett's Pleasure in Golf Is From "Swatting the Ball"

United States Woman Champion Gives the Associated Press an Interview Regarding Her Views on the Game She Excels In

Miss Glenna Collett, golf champion among American women, joins Robert T. Jones, William T. Tilden 2d, and Miss Helen N. Wills in telling, through the Associated Press, how they reached their championships. Miss Collett explains her game in detail to Miss Rikel M. Kelsey of the Associated Press, tells of her tournament temperament, tells how women golfers should dress, and lists the more promising younger players among women. The Associated Press copyrights the interview.

EASTERN POINT, Conn., Aug. 2 (AP)—The girl who was hailed when she first held a golf club nine years ago as "a girl who can drive a ball like a man," today, when she is America's woman champion for the second time, declares that "all a woman can hope for is to be as good a golfer as she can be with the handicap of being a woman."

She is Miss Glenna Collett, at 22 twice national woman's champion, winner of international honors, and she holds this view in spite of the fact that she has just won the Griswold Trophy here by playing golf which sport writers describe as "a game that would have held a male star." In September, at Philadelphia, she will once more defend her national title. She loves the sport, and sincerely believes it is the best there is for women, although she recognizes clearly its limitations for her sex. Her own story of how she worked out the best woman's game brings "nerve," hard work and good temper into the formula, as well as the substitution of skill for strength and above all the assurance that not cups and titles make the game worth while, but only "the pleasure you get from swatting the ball."

"Sometimes when I get up to drive on the first tee I feel as though I couldn't possibly hit the ball. I think 'what price glory?' and 'why suffer all this for a game of golf?' and then I hit the ball, better than ever, and get a real thrill out of it, and everything is all right, and I know why I play golf."

Four Reasons for Liking Game

"But aside from this personal feeling of mine, I have four reasons for thinking golf is the best sport for women: first, it doesn't mean sacrifices that a girl would not like to make," said Miss Collett, who swims, drives a car, rides, dances, enjoys bridge and the theater and owns a host of friends on the links as well as on them.

"Second, golf is a sport in which one plays one's own game, regardless of partner or opponent, man or woman, and this is important for the athletic woman, since she is thus relying on her own strength, standing on her own feet and getting the joy of independent achievement.

"Third, golf is a game as well as a sport, and as such it teaches women a wonderful lesson in broad-mindedness. It cannot help making women more sportsmanlike. It is like an honor system in school. It develops the best side of a girl's character, teaching her implicit honesty with herself, generosity to an opponent, fair-mindedness and self-control.

"Last, which I might have put first, golf is splendid exercise for a woman. It keeps her out in the open air, in the sun and the wind, makes her walk many miles a day, and in its drives and other strokes develops body muscles tending to strengthen and make more graceful her whole body."

Doesn't Look Like Champion

Her face, neck and arms tanned a smooth olive, her bobbed curly brown hair sunburned a little more golden over her forehead, her slender figure lithe and easy of movement, Miss Collett is an unconscious poster of her four points. Unconscious is a word essential in any description of her, for a more modest, unassuming "star" it would be hard to find.

She doesn't look or dress the part of a champion. In her simple sport clothes—a white shantung silk dress, white and grey tan Navajo sweater, thin grey wool stockings and white and black saddle-strap shoes—Miss Collett looks the college girl rather than the honor graduate of the golf school she has chosen. Her sport has neither hardened her, nor made her "indifferent" or exaggerated. Her story of how she learned the game is full of struggles, of defeat, of disappointments and enthusiasms.

"The first time I ever held a club in my hand I had a lesson," she said, starting her story where she thinks everyone should start. "John Anderson, the professional of the Metacomet Golf Club in Providence, started me off. I was 14.

Short Game Very Poor

"Was I promising? Heavens, no! I could drive a long ball, but that's all I could do—a long ball, but a crooked one. At that time I played tennis and swam a great deal, and though I liked golf and played it fairly often, it was my worst sport, and I played it terribly. My short game was appalling!

"Still, that first year, encouraged by John Anderson, I played in my first tournament. It was a mixed foursome, held on Thanksgiving Day, and I won a turkey. I was delighted. I suppose from then on I played 14 holes five or six times a week—more than I play now. My game just naturally improved but it was two years before I broke a 100.

"Five years after the first tournament in 1922, at the Greenbrier Club at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., I won the qualifying medal and then the national championship, defeating Miss Edith Cummings in the semifinals, and Mrs. William A. Gavin in the finals, 5 and 4. I remember I played awfully hard, and under a great tension, because Mrs. Gavin was an English woman and I didn't want our title to go to England. I felt I was upholding national honor.

Approach Shots Important

"In those intervening five years I learned that the strength of my 'boy's' drive was nowhere near so important as the skill of other players' approach shots. I had been beaten many times, had compared myself with other players. I had practiced and practiced at my short game, until, although the drive remained my most thrilling shot, a light mashie, hardest club for me to master, had become my favorite club, and the pleasure I got from drives was nearly equalled by the pleasure of the mashie shots—I love to see the ball go up, and drop by the pin.

Miss Collett was asked to describe in as much detail as possible her grip, her stance and her swing, her technique constituting for women golfers what Jones' style would be for men.

"I use the over-lapping grip, holding the club with my left hand on top, the right little finger and fourth riding in between the second and third of the left hand, which grips the shaft tightly," she said.

"For putting I change my grip to just the opposite hold, putting with my right hand, with the left first finger overlapping the little finger of the right hand.

"My stance is open, with the right foot slightly forward of the left, and is the same for putting as for the drive.

"When I get ready to swing, I try not to think of anything technical. I concentrate on the timing, and think a little of the direction, but absolutely dismiss thoughts of my body's motion, position of my arms, wrists, and so on.

"When I swing I don't pivot from the waist, but slightly sway, going up on the left toe, and throwing the weight onto the right foot. My left arm is nearly straight on the back swing, and my left palm grips the club closely at the top of the back swing. I start the body swing at the same time as the backward movement of the club, go back rather quickly and come through hard. I stand fairly straight, and don't bend back much at the finish. I finish way up ahead. My wrist movement is easy, but I try to hit with a very firm wrist, rather than to "flick" my wrist.

"Unlike Bobbie Jones, I do think of my next shot for some time before I make it. I think that is the only way to do. I plan out just how I am going to make it, think out the distance, decide what is the best club to use, and so on.

"What was your most thrilling match?" Miss Collett was asked, and it was typical of her that she picked a losing one: "My match with Miss Joyce Wethered in jolly old England last year," she said. "It wasn't long enough, but while it lasted it was full of sizzles. It was for the British open championship and was played at Troon in Scotland. She beat me 4 and 3 on the third round.

"It was simply thrilling watching her play, and seeing the crowds. There was a tremendous gallery and great enthusiasm. The crowd was very nice to me, and oh, how I wanted to win.

"I was 1 up going to the fourth hole, and Miss Wethred played the most beautiful game I've ever seen in my life. If any man had been playing with her, he wouldn't have held her at all. She was playing man's par. She is as perfect a golfer as a woman can be with the handicap of being a woman.

Made Four Mistakes

"I played as well as I knew how, but she is superhuman—never makes a mistake." Whenever I made a mistake she was right there, and I made four, so there you are!"

"Since you picked a losing match as your most thrilling, might one ask what losing match hurt the most, and why?" Miss Collett was asked next.

"I think I should say my match with Miss Mary K. Browne, of the Rhode Island Country Club in 1925. I lost it up on the nineteenth hole. It was a grim fight. I hated to lose, as I was on my home course, and everyone expected me to win. I had her 1 up to the seventeenth hole, where she squared the match, I won the seventeenth, and thought I could halve the eighteenth and win. But she won the eighteenth and nineteenth. I felt pretty badly about that."

"What advice would you give woman golfers about their clothes?"

"I would say that above all things clothes should be comfortable, and at the same time as correct as to cause no embarrassment. My underclothes for golf are the same as for any other occasion, and include a light elastic girdle. A blouse, sweater and skirt seem to be about the most sensible clothes for golf, or a light silk dress. Care should be taken that the armholes are loose enough to give complete freedom, and that the skirt is not too short, since that takes one self-consciousness. Also, I avoid full pleated skirts for the same reason, since they blow about dreadfully. Clothes should be practical and comfortable, but not garish for the links. I think, shoes should be very comfortable. They ought to have a slight heel, and preferably should be spiked, since this gives a better grip, and aids toward good balance. Stockings should be lightweight wool. And I advise a hat by all means.

"Do you recommend the safe game or 'shooting for it'?

"For match play, shooting for it, for medal play, a safe game."

Three Points for Women

Three points for women to remember in match play, Miss Collett frames as follows:

"First keep your nerve; have confidence in yourself.

"Second, don't watch your opponent, or pay any attention to your partner.

"Third, plan your next shot carefully before you make it."

"Whom would you name in a list of the most promising younger players coming along now?" she was asked, and gave the following list: Miss Virginia Van Wie, of Chicago; Miss Maureen Orcutt, of Englewood, N. J.; Miss Virginia Wilson, of Chicago; Miss Peggy Wattles, of Buffalo, and Miss Virginia Kenworthy and Miss Victoria Carpenter, of Providence.

In reply to other questions she named Miss Joyce Wethered as the most graceful player she knew, and Miss Cecil Leitch as the most powerful.

"How would you advise the average woman to practice to 'improve her game?'" she was asked.

"I would say, first, take lessons from a good professional; second, practice hard over the strokes in which you are weakest; third, be very careful in the choice of clubs, and fourth take great pains with your short game.

"The short game is, in my opinion, far the most important thing for a woman. She cannot hope to get the power and distance in her drives that a man can, but she can become a better putter, and show more skill in her approach shots."

"Then you don't think a woman will ever be able to be as good as a man golfer?

"Well, to tell the truth, I never think of it—I'd hate to be able to beat a man, wouldn't you?"

"I'm afraid they wouldn't appreciate it," answered the feminine champion. "No, I think it's more fun playing among ourselves."

BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP AUG. 28

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Two United States boys have entered for the boys' golf championship, to be competed for at Coombe Hill, Surrey, during the week beginning Aug. 23. They are Charles Sweeney and Robert Sweeney of the Canterbury School, New Milford, Conn. They are also members of the La Tuquet Club, France. This is the first time that American boys have directly challenged for the British boys' title, though Lyman Wright, an American studying in England, has twice made unsuccessful attempts to win the championship.

NO LENGLEN TOUR

PARIS, Aug. 2 (AP)—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen has declined to accept the offer of Charles C. Pyle, an American sports promoter, to visit the United States for a series of exhibition tennis matches. It is asserted that Mr. Pyle could not convince the French girl that she would be able to retain her amateur status in making the proposed tour.

GUILD WINS SCOTCH TITLE

LEVEN, Scot., Aug. 2 (AP)—W. J. Guild of Murrayfield, won the Scottish amateur golf championship, defeating S. C. Shephard of Inverleven in the final, 1 and 1. A. F. Simpson, runnerup to Jess P. Sweetser in the British amateur at Muirfield, was eliminated in the semi-final round.

Boy Wins Canadian Half Mile in 1m. 59s

New Prospects for Olympics Shown in Track and Field Meet

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 2 (Special)—Some of the Canadian Olympic stars of other days fell by the wayside and new material for the next international events rose to prominence in the opening day of the Canadian track and field championships held, here, Saturday afternoon. Of 17 events on the program, finals were contested in five and a compilation of points shows Manitoba leading with 15, although closely pressed by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, which gathered 13, Hamilton being third with eight and Toronto and the Maritimes holding three each.

The outstanding performance of the day was probably that of a boy named Brant Little of Winnipeg, member of the Manitoba team, who ran the 880 yards against a good field and finished well in the lead in 1m. 59s.

Another westerner who showed great promise by a fine run was Glover of Saskatoon in capturing his heat in the 440-yards in 52s. Fifty-three seconds was the time in the second heat of this event with Dojack of Regina just ahead of three who were declared tied for second place. Doherty of Montreal, was also outstanding by reason of his fine run in the mile, making it in 4m. 29s.

In the race for individual points Kenneth Asseltine of Winnipeg at present enjoys a nice lead, having captured 11 of the 15 credited to his team. The performance of P. McDonald of the Maritime, who won the individual championship at Halifax last year, was somewhat disappointing, inasmuch as he failed to get a first place and took only one second and one third for a total of three points. D. J. Cable of Montreal made a fine event of the 16-pound shotput, tossing the weight 35ft. 7in., in his final put for a wide margin over Neilson of Winnipeg, who had previously been up on him by one inch around 32 feet.

Beresford Defends as Collett Fouls

By Special Cable

PUTNEY, Eng., Aug. 2—Jack Beresford, Olympic sculling champion and four times winner of the classic Diamond Sculls at the Henley Royal Regatta, established a remarkable record by winning the Wingfield Sculls, emblematic of the championship of the Thames River for the seventh successive year, when he defeated the Cambridge Blue, T. D. A. Collett of the Leander Club, here Saturday. But to the disappointment of his admirers he was many lengths behind at the finish and gained the umpire's verdict only because he was accidentally fouled by the Chalsinger quarterway along the 4¼ miles of the Putney-Mortlake course.

The previous record for number of victories piled to the credit of A. A. Casasmajor—another quadruple winner of the "Diamonds"—who defeated H. H. Playford for the Wingfield Sculls in 1855 and rowed over without opposition the next five years.

Beresford registered his first success in 1920 and has successfully gone through the races each year since. Collett, when Beresford defeated him by this year on Henley Reach, the race Saturday had been his first victory. Beresford caught him just before reaching Hammersmith Bridge. Collett had come right across the river and here it was that he touched Beresford's shell. No claim was made at the time and the foul shot under Hammersmith Bridge with Beresford a length and a half in front. The time was 20m. 54s.

In the other heats along Chiswick Reach, Collett got on even terms again and, to the general surprise of all, had opened up a lead of some six lengths at Barnes Bridge. Beresford was then sculling like a beaten man and obviously had no hope whatever of catching his opponent. Collett finished strongly in 22m. 24⅘s—the second fastest time recorded in the history of the race—but Beresford, who was some six lengths behind when Collett stopped sculling, claimed the race on a foul and the umpire, H. T. Blackstaffe of the Vesta Rowing Club, himself an Olympic champion and Diamond sculls winner and five times Thames River champion, had to announce the result as a victory for the Thames Rowing Club representative. It was an unsatisfactory conclusion to a fine piece of sculling by Collett.

MISS RYAN WINS THREE MATCHES

Easily in Mixed Doubles But Has Hard Time in Women's

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special)—Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan's triumphs in all three tennis tournaments conducted here which ended Saturday under the auspices of the Essex County Country Club featured the week's play. Miss Ryan followed her singles victory Saturday with wins in the women's doubles and mixed doubles events.

The women's doubles final was a fitting climax to the week's struggles with a hard-played match between Miss Ryan and Miss Eleanor Goss of New York and Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., and Miss Penelope Anderson of Richmond, Va., the former pair winning the first set 9—7 and the second 6—0.

In the mixed doubles Miss Ryan, partnered with Edward G. Chandler of the University of California, did not have any difficulty defeating Mrs. J. D. Corbiere of Boston and Bradshaw Harrison of California, by scores of 6—1, 6—4.

The doubles match proved a surprise for the spectators, most of whom expected Miss Ryan and Miss Goss to triumph with ease and when they ran through five straight games in the first set, no one had much hope for Miss Bayard and Miss Anderson. Then things began to happen and the play of Miss Anderson brought forth rounds of applause and the southern pair started winning games and did not stop until six had been registered and the Wightman doubles team was behind 6—0. Steadying their play, the visitors evened at 6-all and then 7-all, when Miss Goss and Miss Ryan ran out the two deciding games. Although the second set was also close and hard played, the victors showed up strongly toward the finish, winning three games in a row. The summary:

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final

Miss E. M. Ryan, Santa Monica, Calif., and Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., and Miss Penelope Anderson, Richmond, Va., 9—7, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final

Miss E. M. Ryan and Edward G. Chandler, California, defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Boston, and Bradshaw Harrison, California, 6—1, 6—4.

CUBAN TEAM SAILS

HAVANA, Aug. 2 (AP)—The members of the Cuban Davis Cup team sailed yesterday on board the steamer Orinoco for New York, on their arrival they will proceed to Montreal to meet the Japanese players in the eliminating contests.

Crown Prince Olaf Wins Six-Meter Race

By the Associated Press

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2

CROWN PRINCE OLAF of Norway won the international race for six-meter yachts here today with his Oslo.

Olaf, who has just completed his studies at Oxford, also won the international six-meter class race at Hankoe, Norway, last month. Reports have it that he will come to the United States this fall to continue his education.

RICHARDS WINS FROM CHAMPION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—For the third time, Vincent Richards is the Metropolitan tennis champion. He captured the title yesterday at the Crescent Athletic Club, when he defeated William T. Tilden 2d, United States champion, in the finals, by a score of 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Richards, in combination with Francis T. Hunter, who was his partner in the Olympic championships of 1924, also captured the New York sectional doubles championship, held in connection with the metropolitan title. They defeated the Philadelphia pair, W. T. Tilden 2d, and A. L. Wiener, in the finals, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

The victory of Richards in the singles removes one of the most valuable challenge trophies ever offered in amateur sport, from further competition. When the Metropolitan association decided to shift the metropolitan championships to grass, several years ago, William H. Todd, president of the Crescent Athletic Club, purchased one of the 16 bronze replicas of the statuette made by Frederick Remington, called "The Rattlesnake," and offered it for a challenge trophy for the new event. This, the third successive victory of Richards, gives him permanent ownership of the coveted prize, now valued at several thousand dollars.

A youthful pair of Californians captured both titles in the metropolitan junior championships. John M. Doeg, left-hander from Santa Monica, that home of high-class tennis, won the singles on Saturday by defeating Berkeley R. Bell of Austin, Tex., in a five-set match, 1—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; and, in combination with Howe H. Bancroft of San Diego, won the doubles yesterday afternoon, from the Philadelphia team, A. L. Wiener and D. S. Strachan, 6—3, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Illinois A. C. Wins Team Aquatic Title

A. A. U. TEAM SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

Illinois A. C.	19
Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.	17
Miami, Fla.	16
Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.	9
Leland Stanford University	7
Uniontown, Y. M. C. A.	5
Honolulu	2
Pasadena	1
Duquesne Library Club	1
New York A. C.	1
Los Angeles A. C.	1

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (AP)—Four aquatic stars from the Illinois Athletic Club swam the fastest half-mile ever recorded in swimming history Saturday when the relay quartet of the Chicago Club shattered the world's record winning the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States 880-yard relay championship in 9m. 48 1-5s.

This performance raised the point total of the Illinois A. C. to 19 points and gave it an outstanding margin to win the 1926 national team title.

Just previous to this record-breaking feat John Weissmuller, star member of the club, captured the national 100-meter title.

Continuing his brilliant diving form of the previous day, Peter Desjardins, Miami, Fla., won the consolation number of the four days' program by piling up a triumphant margin in the fancy-diving competition from the 15, 24 and 30-foot platforms.

Due almost entirely to the all-around ability of Walter Spence, the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. placed second in the team scoring with 17 points while Desjardins' ability in the diving events gave Miami, Fla., third place with 16 points. Harry S. Glancy of Philadelphia, swimming unattached piled up five points.

In winning the half-mile relay, the Illinois A. C. swimmers broke a record made in Newark, N. J., Sept. 19, 1922. At that time the team consisted of John Weissmuller, Perry McGillivray, Kruger and Wallen and they negotiated the distance in 10m. 5 2-5s.

Two members of the same team which established that mark three years ago swam for the club Saturday, Weissmuller and McGillivray. The other two swimmers were Arne Borg and Albert Schwartz.

Borg, who shattered two world records in winning two national titles, carried the anchor burden for the victorious team and he was timed in the furlong in 2m. 22⅘s. to win the event by 40 yards. Walter Spence was pitted against him for Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., which

RADIO

DE FOREST'S 1914 CIRCUIT IS DESCRIBED

Technical Details of First Feed-Back Arrangement Are Given

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Lee de Forest "Father of Radio," who was declared to be the first and original inventor of the "feed-back circuits by Federal Judge J. J. Thompson at Philadelphia Wednesday, in a decision canceling the patent of Edwin H. Armstrong, today issued through Samuel E. Darby, Jr., chief patent counsel for the De Forest Radio Company, owner of the de Forest patents, a technical description of this valuable device, as taken from the original patent application filed by his attorney, Captain S. E. Darby, in March 1914.

As a result of this decision the Armstrong regenerative circuit is now said to be in infringing use in over one-half of the radio sets manufactured in United States by licensees of Major Armstrong and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to whom the Armstrong patent had been assigned. These include the General Electric Company, the Radio Corporation of America and many others. Profits in accounting to the De Forest Company will involve millions, according to Attorney Darby.

In his decision in this case, which has been fought in numerous courts since 1917, Judge Thompson said:

"I find, therefore, as to each and every claim of the Armstrong patent set out in the De Forest Radio Company's bill of particulars that they are in interference with those of the de Forest patent; that de Forest was the first and original inventor of the feed-back circuit and oscillating audion; that the claims under 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of Armstrong patent No. 1,113,149 are invalid."

The technical description of the de Forest circuit follows:

"The object of this invention is to provide a radio signaling system which is simple and efficient in operation. The invention consists substantially in the construction, combination, location and relative circuit arrangements fully set forth in drawings that accompany this description.

"I employ an evacuated vessel with hot and cold electrodes therein, known as the audion, together with suitable circuit connections to cause the audion to operate as a generator or undamped oscillations, and to so arrange the circuit connections referred to so as to allow such a generator to also be employed as a detector. The underlying principle is the association, preferably by inductive coupling means, of the circuit of the cold electrodes of the audion.

"In the figure I have shown a simple circuit arrangement for accomplishing the objects of this invention, wherein D is the exhausted vessel, F the hot, or filament electrode, and A is the battery for heating the same in the usual and well-known manner, and is controlled by the resistance R-1 if desired. G designates hte grid or "input" electrodes, and W the wing or 'output' electrodes. Preferably the wing and grid electrodes are arranged in pairs, both grids and both wings being connected in parallel. The input electrodes G are connected to one side of the filament F by a circuit including therein one coil of a transformer, L-1. The output electrodes W, are likewise connected to the filament F, by a circuit including the coil L-2, of the transformer, and the usual source of the voltage, such as battery B, or other direct current sources with its positive terminal connected to the cold electrodes W, through the telephone or signal indicating device T, as shown.

"In series with the grid or input electrodes G, and in the circuit thereof, I have placed a stopping condenser C, and to shunt around this condenser have used a high and preferably nonconductive resistance R, of from 25,000 to 100,000 ohms (not shown in accompanying diagram).

"The transformer, coils L-1 and L-2, may be a telephone transformer, as shown, with the coils having several thousand turns each surrounding an iron core, I, in which case the system will oscillate at 'audio' or low frequencies, or the windings may contain only a few hundred turns each, of several millihenries inductance, and the coils more or less spatially separated or loosely "coupled,' in which case the system will oscillate at high or 'radio' frequencies.

"In the first case, that is, when the system is oscillating in telephonic currents having a clear musical note heard in the telephone receiver, T, the pitch of this note can be varied by altering the inductance of either of the coils, L-1, L-2, in any well-known manner, or by altering their coupling, as by withdrawing from the transformer the iron core, I, or by varying the distributing capacity of the condenser, C-1, the value of the resistance, R, or the potential of the battery, B, or the brightness of the filament, F, in any manner well-known in the art.

"When such an oscillating system is employed for generating radio frequencies, the capacity of the ordinary telephone wires leading to the telephone receiver, or signaling device, T, is usually sufficient to form a by path around the high impedance and high resistance of this device. The impedance of source B to the radio frequency oscillations, I have found to be insufficient to materially dampen the same. My invention as defined is not to be limited in this respect, however, for other expedients will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art."

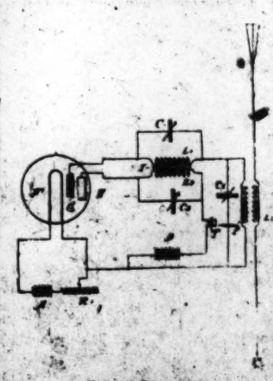
BELGIUM COMBATS INFLATION

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 31 (AP)—To fight against new inflation, the Belgian Government has decided to convert all six months' treasury bonds and those maturing Dec. 1, 1926, into preferred shares in the Belgian Railways Company.

Inventor of Regeneration

© Keystone View Co.

This Shows Dr. Lee De Forest, Who Has Just Been Credited With the Prior Invention of the Feed-Back System Common to Many Radio Receivers. This Decision by a Philadelphia Court Is One of the Turning Points in a Legal Battle Which Has Extended Over a Period of Nearly 10 Years.



Patent Diagram

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 15

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 3

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (312 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories. 9—Studio program by Pictou Artists, under the direction of Prof. Selfe Fowles. 11—Our Own Orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (329 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hour Reproducers. 7—Studio program. 8:30—R. S. Williams; hour of music. 9:20—Radio talk; Allan B. Dooley. 9:35—Comic songs, and character delineator; Sidney Winlow, Madge Oxley at the piano. 10—Know Your City and Talk About It; Toronto Publicity Bureau.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Musicale. 7—From New York: Salon Concert. 7:30—"The Twins." 8—Hour of Music. 9—Moment Musicale. 9:30—Jack Albin's Orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

5:35 p. m.—Markets. 6—Kimball Trio. 6:30—Baseball results. 6:35—Copley Orchestra under direction of W. Edward Boyle; 8—Idyllic Male Quartet. 9—Aurelia Cormier, lyric soprano; Alberta Kelleher, violinist; G. Allen Campbell, baritone. 9:45—George Nicholson, banjo mandolin; Anthony R. Valentine, banjo guitar. 10—Weather, baseball results.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Black and White Orchestra. 6:35—Baseball scores. 8—From WEAF, hour of music. 9—Moment musicale. 9:30—Daily news.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:25—Baseball scores. 6:30—Talk, "The Wonder Story of Steinmetz," part 2, prepared by John W. Hammond. 6:45—WGY orchestra. 7:30—Half hour of romance. 8—Pennsylvania Keystoners. 9—Southern Hemisphere cruise.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Columbia University French lecture by Dr. Thatcher Clark. 7—Salon concert. 7:30—"The Twins." 8—Hour of music. 9—Musicale. 9:30—Jack Albin and his orchestra. 10:30—Greenwich Village orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Frank Dole. 6:20—Harold Leonard's orchestra. 7:30—"Gems of Romance." 8—Pennsylvania hour. 9—Southern Hemisphere cruise. 9:45—George Olsen's Pennsylvania orchestra.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

6 p. m.—Arrowhead concert orchestra. 7—Play. 7:30—Daca the cowboy-composer. 8:30—Robertina Robertson, contralto, assisted by WGBS String Ensemble. 8:45—Radio Franks. 9—Bernard Cohen, concert pianist. 9:15—Wright and Wrong Popular Harmony. 9:30—Arrowhead Dance Orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital. 6—Morton dinner music. 6:45—Ethel Rattay Fowler's fashion and theatrical review. 7—Dance orchestra. 7:30—Minstrels: Frank Elliott, director. 8—Concert, Chalfonte-Haddon dual trio. 9—Emo's Weekly Movie. 9:20—Cummins' Kentuckians, dance orchestra. 10—Silver Slipper dance orchestra. 10:30—Dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Instrumental trio. 7—The theater digest, by Abe Lipschutz. 7:10—The Three Brothers. 7:25—Peter Ricci, baritone; Virginia Klein, pianist. 7:45—Charles Higgins and Joe Burke, song writers. 8—Artists. 8:30—Giovanni Medori, concert pianist. 8:40—Eddie Malle and his entertainers. 9—Billy Hays and his orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—New Willard orchestra, Samuel Korman, directing. 7:30—"Gems of Romance." 8—Pennsylvania hour. 9—"The Grand Tour." 10:30—Meyer Davis's band.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (346 Meters)

6 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 8:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Mandolin orchestra. 8—Staff concert, Katherine Whitelock, violinist; George Bolek, pianist; Edward Jendrek, tenor. 9—Orchestra, of Baltimore.

WGMS, Clearwater, Fla. (256 Meters)

7 p. m.—Capital Theater Orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by the Pittsburgh Athletic Association Orchestra, Gregorio Scalso, director. 6:15—Baseball scores. 7:40—News period. 8—Sacred song hour. 9:55—Time signals and weather forecast. 10:35—Pittsburgh concert.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7 to 10:30—WEAF salon concert; "The Twins"; hour of music; moment musicale; Jack Albin's Orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)

6 p. m.—Vaudeville and music. 7—Salon concert. 7:30—"Twins" from WEAF. 8—Entertainers from WEAF. 9—Moment musicals. 9:30—Dance orchestra. 10—Studio program. 11—Frank R. Wilson's Euclid Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 7—Concert from New York through WEAF.

WXC, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette ensemble. 8—Detroit Symphony Orchestra from Belle Isle. 10—Red Apple Club.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 p. m.—Glover Watson old-time dance orchestra. 8—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—New York program: "Twins"; hour of music. 8—Musical program. 9:30—"Outdoors in Minnesota." Isaak Walton League. 10—Weather report, closing grain markets and baseball scores.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

6 p. m.—Program of operatic music. 8 to 10—Popular program.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

6 p. m.—Music hour. 7—Program includes musical selections and talks. 8—Classical concert. 9:30—Congress carnival featuring Edie and Fannie Cavanaugh. 11—Time signals and weather report.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (302 Meters)

4:45 p. m.—Dinner concert; Howard Peterson playing organ; Palmer Symphony Players; "I See by the Newspaper," Palmer Victorians. 7—Music by children. 8—Palmer Victorians; Clarence Harper. 11:30—"Settin' Up Hour."

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

6 p. m.—"Your Week-End Trip." 6:30—Dinner concert. 7:15—Musical program. 8—Symphony Orchestra, William C. Stoess, director.

KMOX, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner organ music. 7—Special program. 8—Courtesy program. 9—Orchestra and soloists. 9:30—Feature program. 10—Special presentation and chimes.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner hour organ concert. 8 to 9—Ukulele Songsters.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell Me a Story Lady; address; Jack Riley's orchestra, 11:45—Charlie Straight's orchestra; Johnnie Campbell's orchestra; Earl Coleman's orchestra; organ numbers by Harry Frank.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Band concert.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6 p. m.—Sports talk, Ivan L. Gaddis. 6:20—Popular song period. 6:40—Baseball scores. 6:45—Market reports. 6:50—Orchestra. 9—Courtesy program. 10:15—Radio Movie Club.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (297 Meters)

4 p. m.—Wichita Falls-Houston baseball game from West End Park. 6:30—Uncle Judd's hour. 7:30—Seger Ellis blues composer-pianist-baritone; Victor record artists. 8:30 to 10—Skyline studio concert.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Orchestra. 8:30—Musical program. 11—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.

KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (314 Meters)

7 p. m.—Children's program. 8 to 10—Magnolia Orchestra.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRR, Regina, Sask. (476 Meters)

8 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Jenny; studio program by McQuarrie's concert and dance orchestra and the Fragnall Trio.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)

7 p. m.—Studio program presented by the B. P. O. Elks band of 40 pieces, under the musical direction of B. J. Cashmore. 10:30—Belmont orchestra.

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Special program.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Children's program. 8—Educational program. 10 to 12—Dance music.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:45—News. 8—Special program. 9—"The Pilgrims' Hour."

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (422 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—DX. 8—Musical program. 9—Courtesy program. 10—Dance music.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

1 to 11 p. m.—Special courtesy and musical programs.

KFRC, Pasadena, Calif. (318 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner-time news reports. 7:30—Current sport events discussed by Charles W. Paddock, champion sprinter. 8—Concert hour, with ensemble, Henri J. van Fraag, director; and George Prenger, tenor soloist.

Station Changes Still Requested

Washington, D. C.

SEVERAL lists have been prepared by the radio section of the Department of Commerce in connection with requests of radiocasting stations for changes. One of these lists which contains 48 names is for change in wavelengths. A second containing 96 names shows requests for increase in power, and a third containing 65 names are the applicants for radiocasting station licenses who indicate that their stations are now installed and ready for operation.

GERMANY NOW TRANSMITTING WEATHER MAPS

First Step in Picture Transmission Proves Successful

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—The transmission of weather charts by wireless is the first practical step in transmitting pictures which has been taken here. Every day at noon the radiocasting station of Munich sends out such charts which can be picked up by any listener-in who has the necessary receiving apparatus. The size of the charts is about twelve by seventeen centimeters and its transmission takes about five minutes. The apparatus has been designed by Prof. Max Dieckmann of Munich who laid special stress on making it as simple as possible thus keeping down the price and enabling laymen to operate it.

At the transmitting station located in the Bavarian Weather Bureau a chart of the weather is drawn with ink resisting the passage of an electric current on a thin metal sheet. The sheet is then fastened to a cylinder which rotates in spiral form past a metal pin. The ink lines interrupt the flow of an electric current between the pin and the metal sheet and the various impulses are sent by wire to the radiocasting station where they are transmitted into the ether.

The receiving apparatus, which listeners-in may use in the place of a loudspeaker, has a cylinder rotating with the same speed on which is fixed a piece of paper covered by a sheet of carbon paper. The arriving impulses transformed by a lamp from alternating into direct current move the anchor of a relay hat again moves the anchor of a local relay operating a pin. The latter presses through the carbon paper onto the sheet of blank paper on the cylinder according to the electric impulses thus repeating the drawing transmitted.

The pressure naturally must not be to strong otherwise the paper would tear. Difficulties were encountered in the beginning in drawing a continuous line, but by heating the pin electrically from 80 to 100 degrees centigrade this difficulty was also overcome. The chart radiocast in this manner shows the isobars, the regions of high and low pressure and the height of the barometer. This innovation will prove useful, it is believed, in summer and winter resorts and in ports and should also become valuable to shipping.

The radiocasting station of Hamburg, it is said, is now also planning to radiocast weather charts regularly in this manner and from the Government station at Norddeich. It is reported that small weather charts have frequently and successfully been transmitted to ships with a minimum of power across distances of 4000 to 5000 kilometers.

FLYING STUNTS' VALUE DECRIED

Dr. Hogarth Deplores the Waste of Energy Involved in Feats of Aviation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society a point was raised by Dr. G. C. Hogarth in his presidential address which has often been voiced by those perhaps less qualified than he is to speak on this subject.

With rare exceptions, said Dr. Hogarth, the press of the world wrote up what might be called "stunts" in aviation, to the detriment of objects which might be really worth while. Each dash to the Pole probably absorbed the interest, energies, and funds sufficient to furnish and send out a dozen expeditions which would bring a hundred times more valuable and copious returns to geographical knowledge. For this reason he deprecated such aerial ventures.

At the moment the society is interested in three expeditions: One under Major Fawcett in the Brazilian forests, which has not been heard from since March, 1925; a second expedition is exploring the eastern coast of Greenland, first explored by Englishmen about 100 years ago; a third into an unknown part of the Himalayas is led by Major Mason on behalf of the Indian Government. This last party has taken an instrument for survey work, put at its disposal by the society at a cost of several hundred pounds, which is capable of a range and precision not previously attained. Dr. Hogarth would like to see the still untrodden parts of South Arabia, Central Asia, and Central Australia further explored.

The founder's medal of the society has been awarded to Lieut.-Col. E. F. Norton for his leadership of the Everest expedition of 1924 and his ascent to 28,100 feet. The patron's medal goes to Prof. Sir Edgeworth David, for his work on the Funafuti Atoll and with the Shackleton Antarctic expedition of 1907-09, as leader of the ascent of Mt. Erebus and of the party which first visited the south magnetic pole.

The Cuthbert Peek Grant was handed to Mrs. Mason on behalf of her husband, who is now in the Himalayas. The Gill Memorial was given to Dr. H. Gordon Thompson for his journey with Brig.-Gen. Pereira in Mongolia and Tibet. The Victoria medal was given to Dr. John Ball for his desert surveys in Egypt; the Murchison grant to Frank Debenham of the Scott Expedition and for his work in the Antarctic; and the Back grant to Khan Sahib Afraz Gul Khan for his survey work in Central Asia and Hunza.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Furnished rooms and board; ladies and gentlemen; Christian Scientists preferred. M. GLASER, 1088 Dewey Ave. Glenwood 2902-J.

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I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing, local and long distance moving and furniture moving. 154 Harvard St., Boston 34. Telephone Talbot 3400.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

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Douglas Hinckley, Fort Worth, Tex.
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TEXAS RECLAMATION WINS

DALLAS, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Terminating a long legal contest, the Commissioners Court of Dallas County has ordered a levee district to reclaim 11,500 acres of some of the most valuable land in Texas for eight miles along Trinity River, dividing the city and Oak Cliff, its largest suburb. Bonds for the development of the district and the confining of the river will be voted on to the extent of $4,000,000.

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W. ARCHIBALD W

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Unemployment in France and England

Scarcely anything in Europe has occasioned more surprise than the strange contrast between the unemployment figures in England and in France. Why should these two countries, which were allies during the World War, which are separated from each other only by a narrow strip of channel, and which went through similar experiences—though those experiences may have differed in degree—be today in such vastly varying situations? On the one hand, France has only about 400 persons drawing unemployment benefit—which means that it has no unemployment at all, for these figures represent the narrowest margin of displacements. On the other hand, England has over a million and a half unemployed, besides the victims of industrial disputes.

There are a number of reasons for this strange state of affairs. The chief reason is undoubtedly financial. Rightly or wrongly—and there is some dispute by competent persons on the point—England strained its energies toward the re-establishment of the pound. It succeeded in bringing the pound back to parity. But to do this, heavy taxation had to be imposed. England had to show that it was truly paying its way before its monetary credit became as strong as in the prewar days. This could not be done without placing an enormous direct burden on industry. Many businesses were overwhelmed with charges. Generally, there were practiced restrictions which were unhelpful for trade.

Had the other countries of the Continent imitated the example of England, the consequences would not have been as unpleasant as they proved to be. The other countries did not take the same strenuous steps to rehabilitate their money, however, with the result that everywhere there were falling currencies. Now England is essentially an industrial nation, dependent upon its capacity to sell, and dependent upon the capacity of other countries to buy. In the countries of depreciated currencies the British charges seemed unduly high, because England was working and thinking in pounds sterling, and other countries were working and thinking in terms of monetary units that had lost a considerable part of their value. In France, for example, 1000 francs is still to some extent regarded as 1000 francs, though in fact they are worth only 125 francs. If the French are called upon to pay for an article, previously quoted at 1000 francs, a sum of 8000 francs, they naturally demur. Indeed, gold prices are higher than before the war, and something more than a coefficient of eight has to be applied.

The nations with depreciated currencies did not adapt their internal prices to world prices as quickly as their money fell. Thus many markets were practically closed to England, and the political and social upheavals were further detrimental to trade. But France in the meantime was manufacturing and selling at prices which, though relatively high expressed in francs, were lower than world prices expressed in gold. France could even invade the British market and send, for example, bicycles to Coventry, steel goods to Sheffield, woolen goods to Bradford, and, absurd as it sounds, during the coal strike, coals to Newcastle.

French prosperity, in so far as it depended on the falling franc, was obviously artificial. In the long run such a policy, conscious or unconscious, might be ruinous. France had taken the opposite course to that taken by England. It had preferred the paradox of bad finances with a good economic position, to the paradox chosen by England of sound national finances at the expense of economic difficulties. One country paid in depreciation of money, and the other paid in unemployment. In France, there was a poor state with a comparatively rich people. In England, there was a rich state with a comparatively poor people. It remains to be seen which was the wiser course. Probably England will emerge as a nation stronger than ever.

Yet it would be unfair to France not to point to other reasons for the lack of unemployment. In the first place, ten départements were ravaged and had to be rebuilt. Here was plenty of employment provided for Frenchmen. Let us beware, however, of the epigram that breaking windows is good for the glazier. It might express a partial though doubtful truth if the glazier and the householder whose windows are broken were not one and the same person. France has no reason to rejoice in the work provided by the devastated north, for the Nation has had to pay.

Again, it must be remembered that France, unlike England, is an underpopulated country. It has fewer inhabitants than England, though it is twice as large. It is chiefly an agricultural country, after all, and half its population is on the land, where there is, in existing circumstances, no question of unemployment. Indeed, there was so much to do in France that immigration had to be encouraged, and there is a margin of 3,000,000 foreign workers in France who presumably would first be hit if there were unemployment.

But there is another cause of a much more permanent character. Of recent years the French industrialists have become conscious of the possibilities of modern industrial enterprise, and they have developed their undertakings on up-to-date lines. Their companies interlock, being built, in the language of the economists, horizontally and vertically. Something like a revolution has been effected quietly in this sense. The same concern owns mines, with their raw materials, blasting furnaces, factories, machinery works which supply the factories, electrical plant, engineering outfit, docks, ships, dépôts, wholesale stores, and so forth. The old family conception of trade on a small scale is vanishing, though France has long clung to simpler ideas. Moreover, the war brought about an immense decentralization. French industry was largely concentrated in the north. When the north was overrun, factories were established elsewhere. They continue to exist, while the northern works have been re-equipped and altogether modernized. Further, economic equipment has been greatly improved in the ports, transport facilities have been increased, and altogether a solid and genuine foundation of industrialism has been laid.

Presently, according to some people, an economic crisis may accompany the efforts to restore currency. But beyond that economic crisis, if it comes, the outlook for France is bright, for over and above the temporary advantages which France has enjoyed, are other much more permanent ones. If one can look beyond the present, it may hereafter appear that France and England, though moving on divergent lines, are moving toward a new period of stable prosperity.

Defending the American Trade-Mark

It was inevitable that what is termed as a subnormal demand in the United States for products of the textile industries would finally compel a definite search by manufacturers and distributors for some measure which would insure industrial and economic relief. According to statements recently made in the official publication of the American Trade-Mark Association, representatives of the wool industry are the first to outline and enter upon a comprehensive program designed to increase the use of American-made woolen products by the American people.

The pertinent query is propounded, apparently as part of the first lesson or exercise in the course designed to afford education to the public, "Why allow the thought of excess value in imported goods to continue?" It may be that this question might more properly be asked after it has been shown—if it can be shown—that imported commodities, say of wool, are not actually more durable and of finer quality and texture, and therefore more valuable, than American-made goods of the same character and price. Probably most of the manufacturers of American cloths and fabrics will admit that the time was when these were inferior to those made in England and Scotland.

Exception is taken by those who are seeking to defend the American trade-mark on materials of this character to the methods employed by foreign manufacturers and dealers to hold their American trade. They seek to show, also, that their British and French competitors have become past-masters in the art of producing textiles of pleasing appearance from shoddy and waste of all kinds. But this, even if it is a fact, does not establish a case against imported and in favor of domestic products. The game, according to the best information available, is one played all too often and too successfully in every country. The allegation against European makers is hardly a fair or reasonable one, all things considered.

The "inferiority complex" under which the makers of American cloths claim their products suffer cannot be corrected by directing attention to the alleged shortcomings of competing materials. The important thing to be established and then impressed, is the dependability or possible superiority of American goods. In this way only can American consumers be persuaded that their preference for imported articles is simply an imaginary one. American manufacturers, it has been charged, have acquired the unfortunate habit of taking a profit upon the reputation of some really excellent article by capitalizing its reputation. This has made it possible in not a few instances to increase net incomes from sales while actually reducing the quality of the product. That the British manufacturers, generally speaking, have pursued the policy of "keeping the quality up" may account for the fact that full confidence has been placed in their trade-marks.

Nova Scotia's Place in Canada

The economic benefits of confederation in the Dominion of Canada have been seriously questioned by some leaders of opinion in Nova Scotia. It is felt that the national policy, particularly of tariff protection, has hardly served the Maritime Provinces so well as it has enriched Ontario and Quebec. One former Conservative Minister has expressed the opinion that it may become necessary even to reconsider the relationship of Nova Scotia to the rest of the Dominion. Unless the national policy can be readjusted to furnish better outlets for Nova Scotia's produce, to stimulate commerce and industry, and retard the exodus of Nova Scotia citizens to other lands, an independent fiscal policy may have to be considered for the sea-girt Province.

The seriousness of the unrest has been recognized by both the present Prime Minister, Mr. Meighen, and the former Prime Minister, Mr. King. The Conservative policy as expounded by Mr. Meighen is to move in the direction of higher protection, to re-establish duties which were removed by the Liberal Administration, and to subsidize the transportation of goods between the Maritime Provinces and Upper Canada—as the provinces farther west are termed. The Liberal policy is rather to move in the direction of freer trade, encourage the flow of trade and commerce between Canada and Great Britain by lower customs duties on British goods when they enter through Canadian ports, and by reciprocity whenever possible with the United States.

The policy of reciprocity with the United States is very strongly favored in the Maritime Provinces, as it is in other parts of Canada. Without the intrusion of party politics to confuse the issue, it is probable that a national referendum on reciprocity with the United States would carry in Canada. But reciprocity can only come when both countries are prepared to consider it again.

Shortly before the Liberal Administration went out of office, during the last session of Parliament, the Prime Minister appointed a royal commission under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan to inquire into the conditions and claims of the Maritime Provinces. Evidence is being taken by the commission which may serve as the basis of recommendations to the Government for action to deal with the present situation. Much earnest thought is being given to the problem. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are abundantly endowed with natural resources. The people of the Maritimes are sturdy, industrious Canadians. They have produced some of the outstanding figures in Canadian history. Actuated with the desire to serve, the solution of present economic difficulties, and the establishment of Nova Scotia's rightful place in the Dominion, should be within the capacity of Canadian statesmanship.

A Conservative Progressive Leader

The dominating influence in American politics always has been a sane conservatism that has served, even in times of discontent and apparent unrest, to preserve that reasonable equilibrium which insures economic safety. Albert B. Cummins, the veteran Iowa statesman, though an early leader of the so-called progressive element in the Republican Party, countenanced no reprisals in the effort to enforce or perpetuate the theories which he regarded as sound and advisable.

With his former colleague, Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, he was an exponent and defender of the "Iowa idea," which, as applied to the protective tariff, demanded that flexibility which has at least theoretically been obtained by enactments now in force. Following his first election in 1908, Senator Cummins soon found himself in violent opposition to the program of the Administration and the proposed Payne-Aldrich tariff schedules finally approved by President Taft. He and those who joined with him in the effort to defeat the passage of that act were branded as insurgents. The term progressivism had not then been coined or made to apply to things political. His companions in this historic revolt, besides his immediate colleague, were Senators Bristow, Clapp and Beveridge.

That the serious political upheaval which followed the adoption of the Payne-Aldrich tariff was due, at least in part, to the insurgency of these objecting Senators cannot be doubted. But it is equally important to remember that the measures adopted by the more radical dissenters were not approved, at least unanimously, by those who more or less sympathetically inspired the revolt. The "regularity" of Senator Cummins was never seriously questioned when the welfare of his party was really an issue.

It is not always easy to reconcile radical views, either when aggressively or defensively projected, with conservatism, no matter how constructive it may be claimed to be. And yet the line of demarcation is often found to be indistinct and difficult to trace. Indeed, it has often seemed that the radicalism of one decade becomes the complacently regarded conservative progressivism of the next. By the operation of some adjusting processes which seem never to be fully understood or comprehended, higher and more advanced positions are reached by the blending of popular thought and understanding.

It was by this or some such leavening process that Senator Cummins, in his later years, came to be reckoned as a wise counselor and considerate adviser. It would be somewhat difficult, by the employment of any simple method of analysis, to determine to what degree his own thought or viewpoint had been changed by experience, or whether the greater change had taken place in the thought and attitude of the American people.

But the record which he has left affords clear and convincing proof, if such is needed, that the progress of every people is made the more certain by the enlistment in those undertakings which they espouse of men and women unselfish enough, and courageous enough, to dare to be misunderstood and to be held in popular contempt while establishing a cause which they deem to be righteous and just. In the biographies of the pioneer crusaders of every age is written, indelibly, the history of civilization's slow advance.

Editorial Notes

Although the details of the regulations agreed upon by Great Britain and the United States to stem the tide of illicit liquor shipments flowing into America are necessarily to be kept secret for some time, the fact that assurance has been given that a satisfactory agreement has been reached is subject for most earnest congratulation. The recommendations, it is said, will become effective as soon as the machinery can be set up to put the working agreement into motion, a statement which is amplified with the explanation that the first persons who are likely to know when the regulations are in actual operation, and whether they will be successful, will be the master bootleggers who fall into the traps. That Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of dry enforcement, who has been in conference in London with British Government officials, is satisfied with the general trend of the regulations may be gleaned from his assertion that his mission to London has been the greatest success in his law enforcement campaign. More success still to his efforts!

Though you may not know where Kandersteg is, you will perhaps be interested to learn that from Aug. 22 to 28 of this year the fourth International Boy Scout Conference is to be held there. It is in the Swiss Alps, and it is stated that the delegates are expected to represent substantially all of the approximately 1,500,000 affiliated Scouts and Scout leaders. Two of the subjects that fittingly are to receive special emphasis are the various aspects of international friendship and the recognition of Scouting as an institution of public usefulness. Of course, the Chief Scout of the World, Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, will open the gathering and the President of the Government of the Canton of Berne will extend the official welcome. It may be news to some that Rear Admiral William S. Sims has recently entered the ranks of Scouting as a member of the New England regional committee of the Boy Scouts of America, and has offered his aid in developing the Seascout work for older boys.

Canada From a Car Window

(First Article)

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE politically minded citizen of the United States, traveling in Canada today, even though his vision be limited by the hurried itinerary of the tourist, cannot fail to be impressed by a certain parallel between conditions north and south of the international boundary. I have heard almost as much complaint of the domination of the western provinces by eastern capital as we used to hear in the United States in the days of the Populists.

At Ottawa there was as much concern expressed over the program of the United Farmers as Washington ever felt over the maneuvers of the farm bloc or the Nonpartisan League. Vancouver is as resentful of the branch bank system, which makes the Bank of Montreal or the Bank of Nova Scotia its financial arbiter, as ever Kansas was bitter against the Wall Street "gold bugs." And, indeed, it does seem curious to see in such characteristically western and progressive cities as Winnipeg, Edmonton or Vancouver an entire absence of local financial institutions, while the banking community is made up entirely of branches of the great banks in the more conservative cities of the east. To one who has seen Nova Scotia, its name seems curiously misapplied to a bank doing business in Vancouver.

This is one of the real causes of discontent in the western provinces. A leader in the business circles of Vancouver said to me: "If your people in the United States could see the evils that have come upon Canada by the legalization of branch banks, they would summarily stop the agitation for the repeal of your wise and salutary legislation against this form of banking. What chance has a local enterprise when it has to look for its financial support to a banking directorate two thousand miles away in Montreal? Out here in the west we are progressive, enterprising, ambitious, but all our ambitions are checked by the cold hand of eastern conservatism."

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This complaint, and others dealing with economic clashes between the west and east are heard with increasing frequency as one travels westward from Ottawa. But it was at the Dominion capital that a professional observer of politics said to me he believed the sectional antagonism was so great, and so rapidly extending, that the federal system itself could not long endure. This opinion, however, found but little echo further west, the opinion rather being that the growth in population and commercial importance of the west would within a reasonable time enable it to enforce its demands. There is, however, a positive menace in the religious solidarity of the eastern provinces which is expressed in political activity. The Romanist church there, as elsewhere, is distinctly reactionary. It marshals its people not merely as communicants, but as political vassals, and is therefore able to exert a dominant power in the provinces it controls, and an influence, amounting almost to the power of veto, over legislation affecting the Dominion as a whole. The situation is one which does not augur well for Canadian harmony.

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One does not broach the subject of annexation to Canadians. To many it seems as offensive and provocative a topic as is prohibition in New Jersey. But now and then a Canadian will himself mildly suggest the possibility of a breaking away of the western provinces and their alliance with the United States. I did not hear the question debated often enough to create the impression that it is in any sense in active consideration by Canadians. The few that discussed it held the view that it could only come about through the operation of economic law. There is no demand nor reason politically for such a union, they say, but it is conceivable that economic conditions may lead the farming communities of the western provinces to seek a political union which will open the rich markets of the United States to their products. So far as politics is concerned, all classes seem to think, and with some reason, that their Government is quite as efficient and even more democratic than that of the United States. But unquestionably the vision of the high degree of prosperity in the United States, which loses nothing through the boasting of tourists from below the international boundary, is making many Canadians wonder whether in annexation there may not be some subtle alchemy which would turn their industrial endeavors into gold.

For my own part, I seriously question whether annexation would prove beneficial to either of the nations concerned. The United States is unwieldy enough as it is, with enough sectional problems to irritate its people and perplex its national statesmen. We find it sufficiently hard to make New York and New Jersey conform to the national Constitution in certain respects without taking Quebec into the problem as well. If at times there seems to be a certain bitterness of rivalry between San Francisco and Los Angeles, who should keep the peace betwixt Seattle and Vancouver—both the Pacific termini of great transcontinental railroads, with magnificent harbors and looking to Asia as the rich field for their development?

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International rivalry has its value as a spur to national development. It is true that it can be overdone, as is too plain in Europe today, with its innumerable frontiers, tariffs, customs houses and passport regulations. It is the great advantage of the federal system in the United States and in Canada that the forty-eight states of the one and the eight provinces of the other are without these impediments to free intercourse and the exchange of their products. Between the United States and Canada there is, it is true, a customs barrier, but in all other respects intercourse between Ohio and Ontario is as free as between Ohio and Michigan. In all probability, economic considerations will in time materially modify, if they do not wholly abolish, this barrier.

But there is a conceivable advantage in having the unity of the two nations stop at that point. As neighbors they stand today as the finest exemplars of common sense in the relations between independent nations presented anywhere in the world. Along their more than 3000 miles of frontier is not a fort, nor a detachment of troops. On the Great Lakes the naval representation of neither nation exceeds a mere police force. An International Joint Commission has for many years handled with intelligence and success questions arising between the two countries. Canada, though hitherto developing more slowly than the United States, has built on solid foundations, and clung to policies which the United States might well have established a quarter of a century ago. She is maintaining her citizenship uncontaminated by certain foreign elements which only belatedly the greater American Republic has begun to bar out. If some of the problems which now perplex American politicians have been suddenly thrust upon the attention of their Canadian fellows—such as the third party system and the farm bloc—their method of meeting them will serve, perhaps, as an enlightenment and example to their neighbors. And withal the two English-speaking nations, dividing betwixt them in perfect amity a continent, progressing in friendship and in mutual respect, will profit from each other's example, while the world as a whole may profit likewise by the spectacle. Civilization, as a whole, will find its ends served by the continuance of the two independent nationalities under such conditions.

W. J. A.

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

THE first week in July was truly an American week in Geneva and the Stars and Stripes floated over many buildings. On the third of July there was a big reception at the Hotel Beau-Rivage, to which Mr. Tuck, the American Consul, invited 250 people, who listened to an eloquent address by Hugh Gibson. Mr. Gibson, who is the American Minister at Berne, took a leading part in the recent discussions of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, being the chief of the American delegation. The American delegation to the disarmament commission is indeed a very strong one, and it has certainly impressed its view of disarmament with great vigor upon various committees at the Palace of Nations. Its chief speakers on these committees were Maj.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, the delegation including also Gen. H. A. Smith, Maj. George V. Strong, Captain Andrews, Allen W. Dulles, Dorsey Richardson and Alan W. Winslow.

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The Fête des Fleurs was a great success, the weather being beautifully fine, and the most extraordinary ingenuity being shown in the decoration of the cars. Representations of monster birds in colored flowers were very popular, and a swan and eagle and three falcons were among the prettiest exhibits. Two great horses fashioned in white flowers and gayly prancing seemed to draw a chariot, which was in reality propelled by an engine. It contained ladies in Amazon costume who reminded one of Boadicea and her warriors. Who would have thought of a decorated bowl with a goldfish inside swimming merrily round and round, and looking for all the world as if he were a real fish and not made of marigolds? Then there was a gramophone of purple flowers, and many huge globes of colored flowers, and a garden on wheels, and even a cottage residence with a bicycle oddly enough fixed on the roof. Many a car like this last one advertised the merits of some industrial firm. What added greatly to the attraction of the procession were the Men at Arms and the Crusaders.

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The Swiss, who like to think that their country affords an example for the co-operation of different nations, were very much annoyed when one of the members in the national Parliament sharply criticized the League of Nations the other day. He attacked it for being unfriendly to Russia, and repeated the old charge that it was run in the interest of England. Fortunately, Foreign Secretary Motta was in the Assembly at the time and this gave him an opportunity for defense of the League.

Motta, who has presided over the Assembly of the League, was able to supply his own testimony to the work which the League has done in promoting a better feeling among the nations after the Great War. He regretted that Germany had not been elected to the League in March, for the inclusion of Germany in the League was altogether in the interest of Switzerland. The most interesting feature of the debate was the speech of the Socialist member, Paul Graber, who declared that he had, from being an opponent, become a strong supporter of the League of Nations, which he now regarded as one of the main factors for the preservation of peace in the world. The majority of the Social-Democratic Party in the Swiss Chamber is still opposed to the participation of Switzerland in the League, but contains individual members who are warm supporters of the League.

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Will it be possible one day to journey by river and canal from one end of Europe to the other? The immense development of the waterways of Europe in the last hundred years makes it look as if this dream may some day be realized, and the opening of the international exhibition on water power and internal transport by water at Bâle is attracting many experts.

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The two great navigable rivers of Europe, the Rhine and the Danube, may in the near future, it is hoped, be connected by a canal, work on which has already begun, and a project is now being formed for connecting the waters of the Rhine and the Rhone, so that all these three great waterways may be the part of one great transport system. Recently there was a meeting of the chambers of commerce at Mulhausen, in which it was decided to find the money for the completion of the Rhine-Rhone canal. It was begun, indeed, more than a hundred years ago, and so much of the canal has been dug that boats of 300 tons can now be sent from Mulhausen to Strasburg and from Delus to St. Symphorien. Naturally, the Swiss, who have done much to develop Bâle as a harbor on the Rhone, are much interested in the question of water transport.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Character Building in the Home"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial entitled, "Character Building in the Home," ended with the following sentence: "Let the home take its rightful place in the education of the children of a nation, and many of the problems that have previously been regarded as virtually beyond solution will be found largely to have solved themselves."

I think your conclusion is syllogistic, and has been recognized as such for thousands of years by many thinking persons. Through all the ages, no person has ever found the way, till now, to get "the home to take its rightful place in the education of the children of a nation," and to put that way into operation. If that had been accomplished, we should not have the condition of crime and of disloyalty to civilization which exists at the present time.

The way to reform the home situation consists of systematically and deliberately giving to children the responsibility of making regulations for their own conduct and of enforcing these regulations; or, in other words, the responsibilities of democratic citizenship, under instruction of teachers.

By this process of child-citizenship in school republics the mothers and fathers who will conduct the homes of the future are trained as teachers in the kindergarten and in every following grade in the schools.

In thousands of cases, children who are citizens in school republics carry the spirit of the Golden Rule into their home life with their younger brothers and sisters, greatly to the joy of the children concerned and to their parents. The parents are reached for good, much more certainly and effectually than by any direct process of preaching or other means of persuasion—but, as I have said, this is only a by-product of child citizenship. There are other by-products which are nearly as important as this is.

This process has been in operation for almost a third of a century, and thousands of homes are now, as a result, being conducted on the plane of a higher civilization. The defense of the American civilization under the Constitution of the United States demands that every school in the country, and in every other country, for the peace of the people and the peace and welfare of all nations, shall be conducted in this way. The people must wake up to the situation and make the demand.

For the War Department of the United States I put this into operation in all the schools of Cuba, for the Department of the Interior in many schools, and last year I was permitted to put it into operation in all the elementary schools, except two, in the District of Columbia, 135 school buildings. It has been put into operation in some schools in many countries.

If the movement had adequate financial support, as churches, schools and colleges have, it would spread rapidly throughout the world.

WILSON L. GILL.

Philadelphia, Pa.